

GOD's GOODNESS  
VISIBLE IN OUR  
DELIVERANCE

FROM

POPE RY:

WITH

Some fit Methods to prevent the further Growth  
of it in IRELAND.

IN

A SERMON Preached at *Christ-Church, Dublin, &c.* on  
the Twenty-Third Day of *October, 1733.*

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By *HENRY*, Lord Bishop of *DROMORE*.

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by Order of the House of Lords.

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GOD'S GOODNESS

WISDOM IN OUR

DELIVERANCE

*Die Veneris 26. Die Octobris, 1733.*

**I**T is Ordered, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, That the Thanks of this House shall be, and are hereby given, to the Lord Bishop of *Dromore*, for his Sermon Preached before this House at *Christ-Church*, the *Twenty-Third* Instant; and his Lordship is hereby Desired to Print and Publish the same.

*En. Sterne, Cler. Parliamentor.*



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PSALM CXXIV. Verse v.

*Praised be the Lord: Who hath not given us over for a Prey  
unto their Teeth.*

**T**HIS *Psalm* seems to have been composed by King *David*, on some eminent and signal Deliverance, which he had received from the Hands of *Almighty God*; Very probably, his Crushing the unnatural Rebellion of his Son *Abalom*; or *God's* Putting an End to the Miseries and Distresses, which he had suffer'd in the Persecution of King *Saul*, might have been the Occasion of it. And, as this *Psalm* is well-suited to any other remarkable Instance of the *Divine Favour* and *Mercy*, it was accordingly appointed to be sung by the *Levites* in the Service of the *Temple*, after the *Babylonish Captivity*, and at other Solemn Times of Publick Praise and Thanksgiving in the *Jewish Church*.

On this Account, it is very suitable to any such joyful Occasion in the *Church of Christ*; and particularly so, to the Design of this Day's *Anniversary Solemnity*: On which we are met together, to return our most thankful Acknowledgments to *Almighty God*, the *Guardian* and *Keeper* of our *Israel*, for a great and signal *Deliverance*; a *Deliverance*, of no less Moment, than the Preservation of the Remains of all the *British Protestants* of this Kingdom, from the most traiterous and bloody *Massacre*, begun by the *Irish Papists* in the fatal *Rebellion* of 1641, and carried on with so many barbarous Circumstances of Rage and Cruelty, as perhaps nothing but *Papist* Malice could invent, contrive or execute.

Well, therefore, may the whole *Parliament* of *Ireland*, in the *Act* for keeping this *Anniversary Day* holy, expressly declare, that this was

a *Conspiracy* so generally inhuman, barbarous and cruel, as the like

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before

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<sup>a</sup> See Sir John Temple's History of the *Irish Rebellion*, &c. pag. 17. Dublin, printed 1724. *ibid.* pag. 27. See the Letter from the Lords Justices and Council, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

*before was never heard of in any Age or Kingdom :* And we, who have been thus delivered from the Snares, and merciless Rage of our Enemies, who have tasted of the *Goodness of God*, and have had so many Convictions of his tender Care and Watchfulness over us, may well express our humble and unfeigned Thanks to the *Divine Majesty*, and with the *Psalmist*, in the Words of my Text, cry out, and say, *Praised be the Lord : Who hath not given us over for a Prey unto their Teeth.*

From which Words, give me leave to observe,

*First*, That it is the peculiar Care and Providence of God, which upholds and maintains all *Government* in general, all *Publick Societies* of Men, as such, from Confusion and Ruin :

This general Observation will lead me,

*In the Second Place*, To reflect upon the many uncommon Instances of *God's merciful Kindness*, which we of these *Nations* have experienced, in the wonderful Preservation of our *Estates*, our *Liberties*, our *Lives* and our *Religion*, from the open Assaults, and secret Designs of our Enemies; more especially in the *Signal Deliverance* of *this Day*.

*Thirdly*, I shall observe, What Uses, and Improvements, we ought to make of these Considerations.

*First*,

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*Ireland*, dated at *Dublin*, *October* the 25th, 1641, signed *William Parsons*, *John Borlace*, &c. giving an Account of the Discovery and first Motions in this detestable Rebellion.

Upon the 23d of *October*, 1641. (which the Lords Justices and Council, in their Letter to the *Earl of Leicester*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, call *St. Ignatius's Day*, or the Day set apart in the *Romish Church*, to commemorate *Ignatius Loyola*, the hopeful Founder of the Order of the *Jesuits*; a rare Patron for this or any such other flagitious Enterprize) there broke out a most desperate and formidable Rebellion. The Defection was universal, and the *Revolt* general, wherein not only all the *meer Irish*, but almost all the old *English*, who adhered to the *Church of Rome*, were totally involved. A Rebellion this was, so execrable in itself, so odious to God, and the whole World, that no Age, no Kingdom, no People, can parallel the horrid Cruelties, and the abominable Murders, that were then without Number, as well as without Mercy, committed upon the *Protestant British* Inhabitants throughout the Land, of what Age, of what Quality or Condition soever they were.



*Deliverance from Popery, &c.*

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*First*, It is the Providential Care of *Almighty God*, which upholds and maintains all Publick *Societies* of Men, and all human *Government*, from Ruin and Disorder. For, can it be supposed, That *Almighty God*, who first made and created all Things, in that most beautiful and useful Order, in which we now behold them, *The Heaven of Heavens*, with all it's glorious *Host*, the *whole World*, and the *Fulness thereof*, the *Earth*, which he hath given to be inhabited by the *Children of Men*; Can we imagine, That the same *Divine Being*, should, at any time, withdraw his unerring Guidance of the Affairs and Concerns of that World, which He made, and which He always design'd to reign over? No, certainly: For it is *God* alone, who hath a perfect Knowledge of all the Affairs of Men, and is endued with infinite Power to direct and govern them: By his *Divine Omniscience*, He views the most distant Events, and future Contingencies; He observes all the secret Springs of human Actions, inclines the Hearts of Men, and orders all their Affairs and Councils, as He, in his infinite Wisdom, seeth most conducive to his Glory, and their Advantage: He *worketh all Things by the Council of his own Will*; He *blesseth and prospereth Nations*, or He *correcteth, and punisheth them, as it seemeth good in his Sight*. And, as He *upholdeth every thing by the Word of his Power*, so, oftentimes, when all human visible Helps fail, then does the *Almighty*, by his superior invisible Power, let the World see, That Safety alone cometh from Him, and that they who trust in Him shall never be destitute.

For it is not the diligent or prudent Care of the best Men in the Administration of Publick Affairs, not the vigilant or faithful Conduct of able Ministers, under the greatest and most discerning Prince, not powerful Armies, led forth by valiant and skilful Generals, which can long preserve any State or Kingdom in Peace and Safety, or give Victory and Success to their Arms; unless *Almighty God* be pleased, by his superior Power and Wisdom, to uphold and maintain them from intestine Com-motions, or open Violence. *It is the Lord, who keepeth the City*, and without Him, the *Watchman waketh but in vain*: And it is the same all-wise and powerful God, who *enlargeth the Nations*, and *straitneth them again*; who *maketh Wars to cease in all the World*; who *restraineth the Wrath of Man*, and the *Madness of the People*; even that *God, whose Name is excellent, and whose Glory is far above the Earth, and the Heavens*.

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As soon therefore may we expect, that a Ship in a boisterous Sea, driven by Storms and Tempests, amidst Rocks and Shoals and Quick-sands, without a Pilot at the Helm, or skilful Mariners to conduct and direct her Course, should yet reach in Safety to her wish'd-for Port; as that any human Government shou'd long be preserv'd or prosper, unless that God, by whom *Kings reign*, and *Princes decree Justice*, be pleased to superintend, and watch over the same for Good.

This leads me, in the Second Place, to consider the many uncommon Marks of the *Divine Favour* vouchsafed to the *Protestant People* of this *Nation*, especially in the signal and merciful Deliverance of this Day.

To do this as we ought, it is necessary that we rise a little higher, and take a view of the Goodness of God to us, ever since the first Settlement of the *Reformation* in these *Kingdoms*.

What the *Protestants* of *England* endured, in the short, but *Bloody Reign* of *Queen Mary* the First, let the *History* of *England* speak; let the infamous Cruelties of that *Papish Government*, and the *Blood* of the *Martyrs*, who were then condemned, and undauntedly suffered in the Flames, bear witness: And if, at the same time, we cast our Eyes upon this *Poor Kingdom*, we shall find, that the Storm and Fire of *Romish Persecution*, which so dreadfully broke out in *England*, soon began to gather, and shew it self here; and it would certainly, in the End, have proved Fatal to us of this *Nation*, had not God, in his good Providence, most signally interposed in our behalf.

For when *Queen Mary* ascended the Throne of these *Realms*, she immediately filled the vacant *Sees* of *Ireland* with *Papists*; and then proceeded to remove all the remaining *Protestant Bishops* from their Preferments; and *Doctor George Brown*, the first *Protestant Archbishop* of *Dublin*, was treated with particular Severity; because he had strenuously opposed the *Pope's Supremacy*, in the *Reign* of King *Henry* the 8th, and very early declared in Favour of the *English Liturgy*, when it was first proposed to be received in this *Kingdom*.<sup>b</sup>

And

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<sup>b</sup> By Order of the most Excellent King *Edward* the 6th, to the *Archbishops* and *Bishops* of *Ireland*, the *Holy Scriptures*, which had been translated some time before, into the *English* Tongue, were now commanded to be placed and publicly read in all *Cathedral* and *Parish Churches* of this *Realm*, for the General Instruction and Benefit of all God's People; and at the same time the *English Liturgy*, or *Book of Common-prayer*, was enjoined to be publicly used



## Deliverance from Popery, &c.

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And to let the World see, what were the further *Views* of these Men, had their Power continued; Dowdal, the *Popish Archbishop* of *Armagh*, ordered a *Jubilee* to be observ'd throughout the *Kingdom*, for the entire *Restoration* and *Establishment* of the *Romish Religion*. But nothing could prove agreeable to *Popish Principles*, or promote the *Popish Cause*, but what was bloody and cruel: a *Commission* therefore was granted, to call the *Protestants* of *Ireland* in *Question* for *Religion*, in the same manner, that had been used in *England*.

How that ended there, is too well known; and without *Question*, the same, or greater *Cruelties*, would have been practised here, if the *Commission* had been put in *Execution*: but, by *God's* great *Goodness*, this *Design* was marvellously, and providentially defeated; as may be seen at large in the *Annals* of this *Kingdom*.<sup>a</sup> Let

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used in all *Churches* of this *Kingdom*, by the same *Royal Authority*: Which being agreed to by the *Archbishops* and *Bishops*, and other of the *Clergy* of the *Church* of *Ireland*, then assembled in *Dublin*, the *Book* of *Common-prayer* was accordingly read the first time with great *Solemnity*, in the *Cathedral* of the *Holy Trinity*, or *Christ-Church*, on the *Feast* of *Easter*, *Ann. Dom.* 1551. *Sir An. St. Leger* the *Lord Deputy*, *Doctor George Brown* *Archbishop* of *Dublin*, and the *Mayor* and *Bayliffs* of the *City* of *Dublin*, being present; *John Lockwood*, *Dean* of the *Cathedral*, assisting at the same *Time*.

<sup>a</sup> See the *Life* of *Archbishop Brown*, annexed to *Sir James Ware's Annals* of *Ireland*, pag. 153, 154, 155. See *Sir James Ware's Annals* of *Ireland*, *Reign* of *Queen Mary*, *Ann.* 1554, pag. 135.

<sup>d</sup> See the *Life* of *George Brown*, sometime *Archbishop* of *Dublin*, printed with *Sir James Ware's Annals* of *Ireland*, at the End of the *Reign* of *Queen Mary*, pag. 163. *London*, printed, 1705.

See an *Extract* of a *Pamphlet*, Entitled, *The Reformation of the Church of Ireland, in the Life and Death* of *George Brown*, sometime *Archbishop* of *Dublin*, being the first of the *Romish Clergy*, that adhered to the *Reformation* of the *Protestant Church* of *England*, within this *Realm* of *Ireland*, *Ann.* 1551. *Dublin*, printed, 1681.

*Doctor Cole*, *Dean* of the *Cathedral* of *St. Paul's*, *London*, where *Edmond Bonner*, noted for his *Cruelties* to the *English Protestants*, sat *Bishop*; was the *Person* charged with the *Commission*, for calling the *Protestants* of *Ireland* in *Question* for *Religion*; or, as the *Doctor* was pleased to mention his own *Power*, that he had a *Commission* to *Lash* the *Irish Hereticks*; the happy *Defeat* of which *Commission*, our *Historian* tells us, was owing to the *Prudence* of a *Person*, called, *Eliz. Edmonds*, by her *Husband* named *Mattershed*, a *Zealous Protestant* in the *City* of *Chester*; from whence the *Doctor* was hastening for *Ireland*, to execute the *Sanguinary Powers* he was vested with: However, this faithful *Woman*, anxious for the *Safety* of her *Protestant Friends* there, and, in particular, for her *Brother*, *John Edmonds*, a *Protestant Citizen* of *Dublin*, found *Means*, by an uncommon *Presence* of *Mind*, very notably to defeat, and overthrow this wicked and cruel *Enterprize*. The particular *Account* of the whole *Transaction*, so exceedingly pleased *Queen Elizabeth*, that a *Pension*, for *Life*, was immediately settled on *Mrs. Edmonds*: Her *Majesty*, at the same time, declaring the *Reason* of this *Mark* of Her *Royal Favour*, viz. *Because she had saved Her Protestant Subjects* of *Ireland*.

Let these Things then testify, what a Deliverance this *Nation* had, by the Shortness of Queen *Mary's* Reign, and the happy Accession of Queen *Elizabeth*, of *Famous Memory*, to the Government of these *Kingdoms*.

And, as it was one of the first and early Cares of this glorious *Protestant* Queen, to establish the pure Light of the Gospel in this Kingdom, as she had before most successfully done in *England*; so, in order to this, she resolves to restore the *Book of Common-prayer*, published by Authority of her pious and most Excellent Brother, King *Edward* the Sixth, which had been laid aside by Her Sister Queen *Mary*.

Accordingly, at the first coming over of the Earl of *Sussex* into *Ireland*, whom She had appointed her Lord Lieutenant here, the *Litany* and *Te Deum*, were publickly read in the *English* Tongue, with much solemn Joy, in this *Cathedral*, in the Year of our Lord God, 1559. in the Presence of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council of this Kingdom, of Doctor *Hugh Curwin*, Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, and of the Mayor of this City, and a very great Assembly.

At this, the *Romish Priests* and *Friars*, and other *Popish Zealots* were exceedingly disgusted; who evidently saw, it would be in vain to support the dying Cause of the *Mals*, if the *English* Service-Book should be fully introduced; rightly concluding, if that were once done, their *Romish Craft* wou'd soon be in *Danger*, of being set at nought, their great *Diana* despised, and her *Magnificence* quite destroyed.

A pretended Miracle was therefore immediately forged, and as confidently given out; That a Marble Image of our Saviour, which stood at the East End of the Cathedral, did actually and visibly sweat Blood; because Heresy, or the *Common-Prayer*, was then received into the Church.

The Cheat, however, was almost as quickly discovered, as it was framed: For a Sponge of Blood was found, and visibly taken down from the hollow of the Crown of Thorns in the Top of the Image, and publickly shewn to the People in the Face of the Congregation; For which shameful Deed, Father *Leigh*, the Contriver of the Cheat, and his Accomplices, did publick Penance in the same Church on the *Sunday* following; And the Detection of this Master-piece of *Romish* Forgery, had such an Effect upon many of the Papists then assembled; that an hundred



dred of them swore, they wou'd never hear Mass again. And, as the unerring Wisdom of God does very often direct the most inconsiderable Events to great and admirable Purposes, for the Benefit of his true Religion and Worship; so did this very Account of that fictitious Miracle, which the Archbishop of *Dublin* carefully transmitted to Dr. *Parker*, then Archbishop Elect of *Canterbury*, prove a good Argument to him, and the other learned *Protestant* Divines then *Bishops* Elect of some of the vacant Sees, to urge to the Queen the total Removal of all Images out of Churches; which was then under Debate in *England*, and at a very critical Juncture, in the Year 1559. and it had the desired happy Effect.

The Queen herself was at that Time unresolved and indifferent, whether they were taken away or no; nay, rather inclinable that they should

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\* See the Life and Acts of *Matthew Parker*, the first Archbishop of *Canterbury*, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by *J. Strype*, M. A. Pag. 45. Chap. 9. Anno 1599. London-Edit. 1711.

See *Cecil's* Memor. in hunting the Rom. Fox, pag. 85.

See *Collier's* Eccles. Hist. of *Great Britain and Ireland*, Part 2. Book 6. pag. 435.

The Account at large of this pretended Miracle, and of the Detection of the Forgery, as related by the above mentioned Authors, was this:

There was in the Cathedral of *Christ-Church, Dublin*, a Marble Image of *Christ*, with a Reed in his Hand, and a Crown of Thorns on his Head. While the *English* Service was saying before the Lord Lieutenant, the Archbishop of *Dublin*, the Privy Council, the Mayor of the City, and a great Assembly; Blood was seen to run down the Crevices of the Crown of Thorns; and to trickle down the Face of the Image; whereupon some of the Contrivers of the Fraud cried out—See how our Saviour's Image sweats Blood, which it could not but do, since Heresy is now come into the Church; whereat several of the common People fell down with Beads in their Hands, and prayed to the Image; vast Numbers flock'd to the Sight, and the Confusion was so great, that the Congregation broke up, and the Lord Lieutenant and Council hastened out of the Quire, for fear of Danger.

The Archbishop of *Dublin*, suspecting the Cheat, caused the Image to be searched and washed, to see if it wou'd bleed afresh: Which was no sooner done, but a Sponge was found within the Hollow of the Image's Head—Which *Leigh* (sometime a Monk of that Cathedral) had soaked in a Bowl of Blood, and watching his Opportunity, early on Sunday Morning, had placed the Sponge so swoln with Blood, over the Image's Head, within the Crown, and so by little and little, the Blood soaked through upon the Face.

The Sponge was presently brought down and shewed to those Worshippers, who were both ashamed, and cursed Father *Leigh*, and the Contrivers of the Cheat, who were all put to publick Penance the next Sunday in the Church, and stood on a Table before the Pulpit, with their Crime written on their Breasts—the Archbishop of *Dublin* himself, Preaching before the Lord Lieutenant and Council, chose for his Text, that remarkable and seasonable Portion of *Holy Scripture*, taken out of the 2 *Thess.* ii. 11. *God shall send them strong Delusions, that they should believe a Lie.*

continue, retaining a Crucifix in her own private Chappel, which remained there for some time; till, in all Probability, the same was afterwards removed, at the humble and earnest Application of her *Bishops*; particularly of Dr. *Matthew Parker*, then Archbishop Elect of *Canterbury*, Dr. *Edmund Grindal*, Dr. *John Jewel*, and Dr. *Edwin Sandys*, Bishops Elect of the Sees of *London*, *Salisbury*, and *Worcester*: Her Majesty being at last prevailed upon, by the excellent Reasons they offered, did put forth Her Injunctions, that all Images should be removed out of the Churches, as may be seen at large in Bishop *Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England*.

To which, this fresh Account of the shameful Adoration of the Marble Image in the *Archbishop of Dublin's Cathedral*, by the People falling down and publickly praying to it, with the manifest Detection of that most notorious Cheat, of the same Image's Sweating Blood; this, I say, reaching *England* at that very Time, might have contributed not a little, to the issuing forth the Royal Order that all Images should be quite taken away out of all the Churches; which was carefully and readily executed, and, by that Means, much Superstition and gross Idolatry was effectually prevented among the People.

Yet, neither the Endeavours of this great and wise Queen to settle God's true and holy Religion among us, nor her Lenity to those of the *Popish* Persuasion in general, nor the Mercy she used to the *Romish* Clergy, who had been such fierce Enemies to the *Protestant Bishops, Clergy, and People*, even unto Death, under her Sister's cruel and unhappy *Reign*, could prevail upon that Set of Men, to give Rest or Ease to her rightful, and merciful Government.

For this *Excellent Princess* had not long been settled on the *Throne*, to the great Peace and Comfort of her persecuted People, when she was forced to struggle with an obstinate *Rebellion*, carried on by some of her own ungrateful *Popish Subjects*; which was no sooner happily suppressed, than she was again attacked from Abroad.

The formidable Power of *Spain*, assisted by the *Councils*, and Money of the *Roman Pontiff*, threatened her Destruction. This also she lived to defeat;

<sup>1</sup> See Bishop *Burnet's History of the Reformation, Part 2. Book 2. pag. 296. An. 1559.*

See Bishop *Burnet's Supplement to the History of the Reformation, Part 3. Book 6. pag. 208, 209. An. 1559; 1560.*

See Rev. Mr. *Sirype's Annals of the Reformation, Vol. 1. chap. 13. pag. 172, 173. An. 1559.*



defeat; and left her *Kingdoms* in a safe and flourishing Condition, to her *Successor*, King *James the First*; In his *Reign*, the restless Endeavours of the *Jesuits* were again employed, to shock and ruin the whole *Constitution* at once, by the intended *Massacre* by *Gun-powder*.

But setting aside the uncommon Marks of the Divine Providence over us, should not the *Annual Return* of this Day's *Holy Solemnity*, call to our Minds, a most signal Instance of God's unbounded Mercy to us; when so many of our Forefathers, so many *Thousand British Protestants* of this *Kingdom*, were rescued from the Bloody Hands of the *Irish Rebels*, from the Hands of those wicked Men, who had so long plotted and design'd, and at last, well nigh compleated their total Ruin: For, by the computed Accounts of that Time, no fewer than a Hundred and Fifty *Thousand* innocent, unguarded, unarm'd *Protestants*, had the hard Fate to undergo the most inhuman and detestable Cruelties; were either massacred and destroy'd in cold Blood, or sent to starve and perish in the Woods, in the most cold and rigorous Season of the Year.

For, tho' the Inhabitants of the *Southern* and *Eastern* Parts of the *Kingdom*, had some little Time to prepare for their Defence, and to put themselves upon their Guard, against that Fire, and sore Destruction which then raged, and was the sad and calamitous Portion of the *North*; yet the brutal and cruel Views of these desperate *Conspirators*, were, no doubt, to put an utter End to the *English Name* and *Nation* in this *Kingdom*; and at once to cut off the whole Body of the *British Protestants*: For it evidently appears, by the Examination of *Owen O'Connell*, that the real Design was, first to have surprized His Majesty's Castle

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See the computed Account of the Number of *Protestants*, destroy'd in the *Irish Rebellion*, from 1641. to 1645. by *Con. O'Mahony*, an *Irish Jesuit*, in his Exhortation to his Countrymen, To perfect the Work they had begun, of killing all the *Irish Hereticks*, &c. mentioned by *Doctor Geddes*, in the 1st Vol. of his *Miscellaneous Tracts*, pag. 98: London, printed 1714.

See the computed Number of *Protestants* who miserably perished in this Rebellion, with the cruel Deaths they suffered, as appear'd upon the Examinations of the Rev. Mr. *Rob. Maxwell*, Archdeacon of *Down*, and afterwards Lord Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, and others; taken before the Commissioners appointed for that Purpose, under the Great Seal of *Ireland*.

See Sir *J. Temple's* History of the *Irish Rebellion*, from pag. 82. to pag. 112. and from pag. 112. to pag. 113.

See the Copy of said Commission, under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for taking such Examinations, dated at *Dublin*, December 23. 1641. *ibid.* Sir *J. Temple's* History, pag. 133.

See the History of the *Irish Rebellion*, Anno 1641. By Sir *John Temple*. 6th Edition, With Sir *Henry Tichborne's* History of the Siege of *Drogheda*, in the same Volume. *Dublin* printed 1724.

and *City of Dublin*, and then all His Majesty's other *Cities* and *Fortifications* throughout the *Kingdom*; and all the *Protestants*, who wou'd not join with them, were without Mercy to be cut off.

This inevitably wou'd have been done, if *Almighty God* had not in his Anger remembred Mercy, and graciously inclined the Heart of *Owen O Connelly*, to reveal the *dark* and *dangerous Conspiracy*, before it had taken its full, and barbarous Effect: And so very seasonably was this discover'd, even but a few Hours before the *Castle* and *City of Dublin* were to have been surprized; that the *Lords Justices* had just time, to put themselves and the *City* on their Guard, and to seize the Lord *Mc. Guire* and his Accomplices in their Beds; in whose Lodgings were likewise found \* *Swords* and *Skeins*, *Hatchets*, *Pole-axes* and *Hammers*, and such other laudable Instruments of Death which they had prepared, agreeable to. *Pope Urban* the VIIIth's *wholsom Advice*, (no doubt in great Mercy) for the utter Extirpation of the *Irish Hereticks*, and came into this *City* the Night before, in order to execute this cruel and treacherous Design.

Thus, by the infinite *Goodness* of *God*, the *City of Dublin*, and all the *Inhabitants thereof*, were wonderfully preserved from utter Desolation and Ruin. And this, by the Means of a single Person, a *meer Irishman*, who being train'd up in the *Protestant Religion*; in Consequence of its *Holy* and *Merciful Institutions*, and out of a just Abhorrence of that *hideous*, and *bloody Treason*, did thus timely reveal the whole Conspiracy: *We escaped as a Bird out of the Snare of the Fowler, the Snare was broken, we saw a mighty Deliverance, and were not given over as a Prey to our Enemies.*

What due Returns of Praise and Thanksgiving shall we then make to *God*, for these everlasting Memorials of his infinite Goodness to us?  
Shall

\* See, pag. 20. and 21. of said Sir J. Temple's Hist. &c. the *Examinations* of *Owen O Connelly*, Gent. who discovered this *inhuman Rebellion*, taken before *Will. Parsons*, *Tho. Rotherham*, *Rob. Meredith*, Oct. 22. 1641.

\* See the first Letter from the *Lords Justices* and Council to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, relating to the Discovery of this Rebellion, in Sir *John Temple's Hist.* pag. 27, 28.

See the Tryal of the Lord *Mc. Guire*, who was executed for High Treason at *London*, 1644. annexed to Sir J. Temple's Hist. pag. 220.

† See the Bull of *Pope Urban VIII.* to the *Catholicks of Ireland*, in the Lord *Mc. Guire's* Tri. I. Sir J. Temple's History, pag. 228.



Shall not we, my *Fellow-Christians*, who are many of us the Descendants of our suffering Forefathers, Shall not we thus annually and joyfully meet together, to magnifie God's Great and Glorious Name, for these unspeakable Mercies; and *sing unto the Lord as long as we live, and give Thanks unto him for ever and ever?*

We are told, it's true, that some particular Persons of the *Romish Communion*, have more human and tender Thoughts for their Fellow-Creatures. They say, they would not be guilty of those excessive Barbarities, which their Forefathers executed, and which we so justly complain of.

But then, why do not the *Papists of Ireland*, openly and frankly declare their Detestation and Abhorrence of this cruel and unnatural *Rebellion*? Why do they not publicly disown that cruel Principle of the *Romish Church*, of persecuting or putting *Hereticks to Death*, merely for the sake of *Religion*? But how can this be expected, as long as the Decrees of the *Roman Councils* are binding on the Consciences of the People of the *Romish Perswasion*; even equally with the Divine Law, which is the known Doctrine of the *Romish Church* <sup>m</sup>.

Nor must we hope for better Usage, while the Decrees of the two famous *Romish Councils*, *Lateran* and *Constance*, are in Force; which expressly declare, That no sort of Favour is to be shewn to *Hereticks*, no Faith to be kept with them: For they are to *be excommunicated and condemned*; their *Estates* to be confiscated; and the *Secular Lords* are obliged, by their solemn Oaths, to root and exterminate them all out of their *Dominions*. <sup>n</sup> Which unmerciful Decrees have been often fatally and cruelly put in Execution by express Order of the *popes*.

Thus were the miserable *Albigensis* most inhumanly Ravaged, and Murthered in the Year 1209, by the express Order, and Command of Pope *Innocent* the 3d. who directed the *Earl of Mountfort* to march into *Languedoc*, which he immediately did, and, without any sort of Provocation, took their Towns, butchered their People, sacked *Beziers* one

<sup>m</sup> *Conciliorum decreta sunt sancti Spiritus oracula. Vide Stapleton. Controvers. Sex. Capital. Quest. 3. Art. 4 Tom. 1. Fol. 819. Edit. Lut. Paris. 1620.*

<sup>n</sup> *Concil. Lateran. cap. sub Papa Innocent. 3. Moneantur autem, et inducantur, et si necesse fuerit, per censuram ecclesiasticam compellantur, seculares potestates, &c. Quod de terris sue jurisdictioni subjectis, universos Hereticos, &c. bona fide pro viribus exterminare studebunt. Vide Conciliorum Collectionem Regiam. Paris. 1643. Vol. 28.*

one of their principal Cities; and, as *Mezeray* the celebrated *French* Historian tells us, Thirty Thousand Persons were put to the Sword<sup>o</sup>.

Nor did this furious Spirit of the Pope stop here; for he orders his *Legates*, to whom he had given this War in Charge, that the miserable *Albigensis* (whom he was pleased to stile *Hereticks*) should be pursued with Fire and Sword, and treated with more Severity than the *Saracens* themselves; accordingly, an incredible Number of those unhappy People, who were no other than the *Predecessors* of the *Protestants* in *France*, were destroyed in the space of Two Months. <sup>p</sup> These are Facts too well known to be insisted on, and too notorious to be denied by the *Papists* themselves; being recorded by some of their own best *Historians*.

If we carry our Thoughts lower down, nearer to the times we live in, we must adore the good Providence of God, that the Protestant reformed Religion remains firm and unmoved in so many Parts of Christendom.

For no sooner had the Reformation begun to spread in some Countries of *Europe*, but we find those who embraced it, treated in a most inhuman and barbarous Manner. The sanguinary Doctrines of the *Romish Church* had prevailed on many of the *Romish Princes* (some of them in other respects Men of generous Dispositions) to exercise unheard of Barbarities on their Protestant Subjects; more than Fifty Thousand are said to have perished in the *Low Countries*, by the severe Edicts of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth: <sup>q</sup> And no less a Number was put to Death in his Time, and in the Reign of his cruel Son, by the Court of Inquisition. <sup>r</sup> Which infamous Tribunal was first introduced by the Father, and at last established by the Arbitrary Power of his Son *Philip* the Second,

<sup>o</sup> See Histoire du France par F. E. du Mezeray. Tom. 1. pag. 504. impr. a Paris. 1643. La croix luy (c'est a sçavoir Raymond le Comte de Tholouse) ayant esté donnee, il alla audevant de l'armée laquelle vint assiéger pour premier exploit la ville de Beziers, pour ce qu'elle ne voulut pas Chasser les Heretiques, qui s'y estoient retirez, elle fut prise, et bruslee, le jour de Magdelene de l'an. 1209 et, sans discretion d'age, de condition, ny de sexe, noyée du sang de trente mille, de ses babitans, dont huit mille fuerent massacrez dans l'Eglise de la Magdelene.

<sup>p</sup> Vid. Bzovii Annal. Eccles. Anno 1209. Tom. 13. Edit. Colon. 1616.

<sup>q</sup> Decretorum itaque prædictorum vi, imperante Carolo 5. in Belgio, capite truncata, submersa, suspensa, defossa, exusta, aliisque mortis generibus extincta, ultra quinquaginta, ut quidam scribunt, hominum millia. Vide Historia Belgica ab Emanuel. Meterano l'Belga, lib. 2. sub initio.

<sup>r</sup> Vide Hugonis Grotii Annales, &c. de rebus Belgicis, lib. 1. pag. 15, 16, 17. Amstelodami, 1658.



cond, to the inconceivable Terror, Misery and Destruction of the unhappy Protestants of that Country, and of all other People in every part of the habitable World, wherever the Power of that execrable Court has reached.

And though the *Inquisition* was never introduced into the Kingdom of *France*; yet the same Spirit of *Papal Persecution*, which then ravaged so many other parts of *Europe*, was likewise raised in *Francis* the First, against the Reformed People of his Kingdom, for the cause of Religion.

This afterwards gave occasion to the *Massacre of Paris* in the Reign of *Charles* the 9th: when not only all the Protestants of the *City of Paris*, but all of that Religion in the other Parts of the Kingdom, were at once fallen upon, naked and unarmed, and butchered at Midnight. And tho' *Thuanus* tells us in his History, \* That the very Channels ran down

\* See Gerard Brandt's History of the Reformation, in and about the Low Countries. Book 1. pag. 13. Book 3. pag. 88, 89. Book 5. pag. 156, 157. London, printed 1720.

\* Vide Phil. a Limborch Historia Inquisitionis, cap. De Inquisitione Belgica. Amstelodami 1692. In Belgium jam anno. 1522. inquisitio introducta fuit, et inquisitores instituti magister Fran. Hulsius et Nicol. Egmondanus Carmelita, illorum sevitia, plures indignis modis sunt tractati, et crudeliter interfecti. Verum anno 1549. Cæsar Carolus, edicto, contra hæresin et hæreticos apertius inquisitionem in Belgium invocere conatus est, &c.

See A View of the Court of Inquisition in Portugal. By Dr. Geddes 1st Vol. of his Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 423. London, printed 1714.

See The History of the Inquisition at Goa, by Monsieur Dellon. London, printed 1688. Dublin, re-printed 1732.

\* The Massacre of Paris was executed on St. Bartholomew's Day, Anno 1572. See History of the Civil Wars of France, by H. G. Davila, translated by W. Aylesbury, London 1647.

\* There were killed in the City that Day, and the next, above 10000, whereof 500 were Barons, Knights and Gentlemen, and now purposely met together from all Parts, to honour the King of Navarre's Marriage, pag. 374. Most sad and lamentable Stories might be here related: For the Cruelty was prosecuted in so many several Places, with such Variety of Accidents, against People of all Conditions, as it was credibly reported, that there were slain above 40000 Hugonots in a few Days, pag. 378.

\* Vide Thuan. Hist. lib. 52. Anno 1572. Tom. 2. fol. 821. Geneva 1620. Guisus interea in urbem redit cum Aumalio, et Engolismensi ubi a regiis satellitibus in nobilium Protestantium, et familiarium, ac sibi notorum, capita et fortunas sequebatur, peculiari hoc velati penso illis attributo; dum plebs a decurionibus, et centurionibus huc illuc circumvolitantibus, incitata in concives, effusa ad omnem intemperiem licentia baccharetur, tristi et horrenda ubique rerum facie. Siquidem strepitu concursantium ad cedes, et prædam plene, et via personare, morientium, aut proximorum periculo, queruli ululatus exaudiri, caesorum cadavera per fenestras deturbari, adium areas, ac conclavia ipsa caesis oppleri, cadavera per compita, et lutum provoluta raptari, cruore per alveos vicorum tanta copia exundante, ut sanguinei huc illuc torrentes in subiectum flumen dimanari, innumera multitudo caesa, virorum, mulierum etiam pregnantium, et puerorum.

down with *Blood* into the *River*, yet this was magnified as a Glorious Action, and the King boasted that he had put Seventy Thousand *Here-ticks*

See the Revd. Mr. *Styrye's* Annals of the Reformation under Queen *Elizabeth*, Vol. 2. Book 1. An. 1572. London, 1725. pag. 158, 159. — It wou'd be too tedious to relate all the Particulars of this Massacre (*viz.* of *Paris*) only that this Age may have some Idea of such a never to be forgotten Wickedness, brought about by Popish Zealots, take it from a *French* Historian, that writ the History of *France* from the Reign of *Hen. II.* to *Hen. IV.* *French* Kings; translated into *English*.

' The beginning of it was thus. The Palace-Clock struck; a Noise was heard about the Streets of *Paris*, that the *Hugonots* were in Arms, (they being then in their Beds) and meant to kill the King, &c. The Gentlemen, Officers of the Chamber, Governors, Tutors and Household-Servants of the King of *Navarre*, and Prince of *Conde*, were driven out of their Chambers, where they slept in the *Louvre*, and being in the Court, massacred in the King's Presence. The like was done to the Lords and Gentlemen, that lay about the Admiral's Lodgings; and then throughout the Town in such sort, that the Number slain, that *Sunday* Night, and the two Days ensuing, within the City of *Paris*, and the Suburbs, was esteemed to be about 10000 Persons; Lords, Gentlemen, Pages, Merchants, Artificers, Women, Maids, Boys; not sparing little Children in the Cradles, or in their Mothers Bellies.

The honourable Protestant Lords and Gentlemen, who were slanderously accused of Conspiracy, and Practice against the King, were then stark naked, taking their rest upon their Beds, scarce awakened, in the Hands of infinitely cruel and treacherous Enemies, not having so much Leisure as to breath, were slain, some in their Beds, others upon the Roofs of Houses, and in whatever other Place they might be found.

The brave Protestant Admiral *Coligni's* Head was carried and presented to the King, and to the Queen-Mother; and then embalmed and sent to *Rome*, to the *Pope* and the Cardinal of *Lorraine*. The common People cut off his Hands, and his privy Members, and dragged his Body for the Space of three Days about the City, which done, it was carried to the Gibbet of *Montfaucon*, and there hanged by the Feet.

' Let the Reader herein consider, (saith that *French* Author) how strange and horrible a Thing it was, in a great Town, to see at least 60000 Men with Pistols, Pikes, Court-lasses, Ponyards, Knives, and other such bloody Instruments, run, swearing and blaspheming the sacred Majesty of God, through the Streets and into Houses, where most cruelly they massacred all whomsoever they met, without regard of Estate, Condition, Sex or Age. The Streets paved with Bodies cut and hewed to Pieces; the Gates and Entries of Houses, Palaces and publick Places, dyed with Blood: Shoutings and Hollowings of the Murderers, mixed with continual Noise of Pistols and Calivers discharged; the pitiful Cries and Shrieks of those that were murdered: Slain Bodies cast out of the Windows upon the Stones, drawn thro' the Dirt, strange Noises and Whistlings, breaking of Doors and Windows with Bills and Stones, and other Furies; the spoiling and sacking of Houses; Carts, some carrying away the Spoils, and others the dead Bodies; which were thrown into the River *Seine*, all now red with Blood, which ran out of the Town, and from the King's Palace.

And hence the aforesaid Writer makes this Observation: ' Since that Time, by that which happened to that *French* King *Charles IX.* his Brother and Successor, his Mother, his Bastard-Brother, the House of *Guise*, the Town of *Paris* and all the Realm of *France* in the Space of twenty Years after this Massacre, it sufficiently appeared, that God revengeth the Blood of the Innocents, and that their Death is precious in his Sight.



*ticks to Death; for which infamous Deed, he received the publick Thanks of Pope Gregory XIII. And in Memory of it, solemn Triumphs were ordered at Rome; a Bull expressly issuing forth by the same Pope, for a Jubilee to be observ'd throughout the Kingdom of France, upon the*

See the said History, Intituled, *An Historical Collection of the most memorable Accidents, and tragical Massacres of France, under the Reigns of Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. viz. from the Year 1547. to the Year 1598. Translated out of French into English. Small Vol. Fol. pag. 254, 255, 256, 257. pag. 267, 286.*

*On pourra voir une relation plus ample de cette Massacre dans l'Histoire Generale du France, par Jean de Serres, dans la vie du Charles IX. l'Anné 1572. pag. 77. imprimé à Paris 1620.*

*L'Horloge du Palais sonne, et le peuple furieusement mutiné convole au logis de L'Admiral, l'un luy coupe les mains, l'autre les parties honteuses, & l'espace de trois jours traînent indignement ce pauvre cadavre mutilé par la ville, puis le portent & pendent par les pieds à Mountfaucou. Sa maison est pillée, ses Domestiques Massacrez. Ceux du Roy de Navarre & du Prince de Condé sont chassés de leurs Chambres (Ils estoient au Louvre, ou le Roy les avoit logez, afin, disoit il, que ceux de Guise ayant le Peuple, a leur Devotion, ils ne sentissent aussi les effets de leur Violence) & meurtris en la basse Court, les Seigneurs & Gentilshommes logez au quartier de l'Admiral, courent pareille fortune. Mesme fureur enveloppe les autres Protestans par la ville & fauxbourgs, de tous aages, conditions, Sexes; hommes, femmes, enfans, riches, pauvres. On n'oit à Paris qu'un horrible bruit d'armes, de Chevaux, de bastons à feu; un lamentable cry de personnes tendans à la mort, une pitieuse voix & complainte de gens qui demandent misericorde & n'en trouvent point, & les impitieuses, buées des meurtriers. On void les rues jonchées de cadavres, le pavé les places, la riviere teinte du sang espandu. Un seul jour (au dire de Massacreurs) Vuide & termine le process dont la Plume, le papier, les arrests de Justice, ny la guerre ouverte n'avoient sceu voir l'exécution en douze ans. Plus de dix mille ames laissent ce Dimanche à jamais signalé; mais pollué par le ravissement des biens, et par l'effusion du sang de personnes endormies, desarmées, & dans le beau milieu de la saison quelles estimoient plus seure & plus tranquille. Et certes les horribles catastrophes depuis advenues à nostre Charles, à son frere & Successeurs, aux freres de la maison de Guise es derniers actes de leurs vies, & generalement à tout ce Royaume, jusques à nos jours, nous contrainct d'avouer, que la sang humain violemment respandu, sansque la forme en puisse legitimement estre qualifiée du nom de Justice, crie Vengeance aux cieus, et ne peut plaire aux yeux de celuy qui les a creés à son Image et semblance, et le vend bien cher aux Auteurs de l'effusion.*

Vide M. Ant. Mureti Oration. 23. Pro Carolo nono Galliarum Rege Christianissimo, ad Gregorium 13. Pontif. Max. Habitam Romæ. 10. Calend. Jan. Anno. 1572. — *O Noctem illam Memorabilem, et in factis, eximia alicujus notæ adjectione, signandam &c. — quæ quidem nocte stellas equidem ipsas luxisse solito nitidius arbitror: Et flumen Sequanam majores undas voluisse, quo citius illa impurorum cadavera evolveret, et exoneraret in mare. &c. Odiem denique illum plenum lætitiæ et hilaritatis, &c. Lugduni, 1606. fol. 305. 306.*

See the Bull at large in the Revd. Mr. Strype's Appendix to Archbishop Parker's Life, pag. 108. Numb. 68. Written in the French Tongue, beginning with these Words. — *Jubilé de nostre saint Pere le Pape Gregoire XIII. pour C' heureux Succès du Roy Tres Christien contre les Heretiques, &c.* — In English, the Pope's Bull for a Jubilee for the Success of the most Christian or French King, against the Hereticks, or Protestants, &c.

N. B. See Archbishop Parker's Life at large, by the same Revd. Mr. Strype, Book 4. Chap. 10. pag. 351. An. 1572.

the 2d *Sunday of Advent*, the 7th of *December*, 1572. as a particular Festival Day, of great and unusual Joy, for divers Causes, but more especially, for the happy Success of the *French King* against his Heretick or *Protestant* Subjects, whom the Pope still exhorts to fall upon, and to pursue this *Salutary and blessed Enterprize*; and, this barbarous Action being thus sanctified by his Holiness at *Rome*, no wonder the King's *Popish* Subjects in *France* made so little Difficulty to execute his base and cruel Commands.

It is not unlikely, that the boasted Merit of this *Massacre* might have reached the Ears of the *Irish Papists* in this *Kingdom*, before the breaking out of the *Rebellion* of 1641: which was fomented and carried on by the Instigation of *Jesuits*, *Fryars* and *Seminary Priests* of the *Church of Rome*.

Whoever desires to be fully informed, what Part the *Irish Ecclesiasticks* acted in this *Rebellion*, must look back to their disloyal and treacherous Behaviour in the *Reigns* of *Queen Elizabeth* and *King James the First*; and in every *Rebellion*, which was raised and carried on in the Times of those Princes, they had a large and deep Share: They still urged to the People, the Lawfulness of killing all *Protestants*, who supported the Right of the *Crown of England* to this *Realm*; and that those *Papists*, who died fighting against the *Protestants*, wou'd immediately go to *Heaven*; according to the known *Salamanca-Doctrine*, which was then industriously propagated in this *Kingdom*.

At length, these *Ecclesiasticks* proceeded to that Degree of Insolence in the *Reign* of the succeeding Monarch, *King Charles the First*, by Increase of *Titular Romish* Archbishops and Bishops, Deans, Vicars General, Abbots, Priests and Fryars; that, in the *Lord Falkland's* Government, in the Year 1629, a strict Proclamation issued against the Publick Exercise of the *Popish Rites and Ceremonies*: However, this did not at all discourage the *Romish Clergy*; for soon after they had the Assurance to erect a new *Popish University* in the *City of Dublin*, and so bid Defiance to His Majesty's *Protestant College* in this Capital.

Not satisfied with this, they then went on to raise Monasteries and Nunneries, in a publick manner, in many Parts of the *Kingdom*: In which places, these very *Romish Ecclesiasticks*, and the Chiefs of the *Irish* had their frequent Meetings, and from thence usually passed to and fro to *France* and *Spain*, to *Flanders* or the *Low Countries*, to *Lorain*



*rain* and *Rome*; where this detestable Rebellion was then forming by *O Neale* and his Followers.

And when *Roger Moor*, the most desperate of the *Leinster Conspirators*, whose Part it was to seize (at the Time prefixed) the lower, or the Stable-Gate of the *Castle of Dublin*; while the *Ulster Rebels* were to secure the great Entrance, or the *Lord Lieutenant's Gate*: And in order to this, when he and the rest of the Rebels, some time before, had found it necessary to lend a fit Agent to *Flanders* and the *Low Countries*, to solicit the Aid of Men, Arms, Ammunition and Money; *Tool O Connelly*, *Roger Moor's Parish-Priest*, was fixed on, as the properest Person for this Purpose, and dispatched accordingly.

*Friar Barnwell* was likewise secretly employed by the *Popish Lords* of the *Pale*, to assure the *Northern Rebels* of their good Affections towards them. And when the dark Conspiracy was just ripening for Execution; at *Multifernan Abbey*, a Convent of *Franciscans* in the County of *Westmeath*, the fatal Resolution was taken, how, most effectually, to extirpate and destroy the whole Race of *Protestants* in this Kingdom; which was then concluded should be done, either by total Banishment (the Punishment inflicted on the *Moors* in *Spain*) or by Death, or Miseries worse than either. These cruel *Romish Ecclesiasticks* (with unrelenting Bowels) beheld the *Protestants* enduring part of each of these, *some small time after*.

And to confirm this, when *Sir Phelim O Neale*, and a few of his select Accomplices had their last Meeting at *Lough-ross*, in the County of *Armagh*, the Fifth of *October*, 1641, a short time before the fatal Twenty Third of *October*; of five only, which made up the Company, *Ever Mc. Mahon*, the *Popish* Titular Vicar General of the Diocese of *Clogher*, and *Kearnan*, a Fryar of *Dundalk*, made up two of the Number.

And so very closely, and under such a Disguise of Friendship, was this hideous Conspiracy carried on by these Men, that Visits of seeming Kindness were never so frequently made by the *Irish* to the *Protestants*, as at that very time: This was done, more compleatly to effect their inhuman and treacherous Designs; that even those, with whom they

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lodged

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\* See *Sir John Temple's History of the Irish Rebellion*, pag. 33.

The *English Pale* is a large Circuit of Land, possessed, at the Time of the first Conquest of *Ireland*, by the *English*, and ever since inhabited by them. It contains several Counties, viz. the Counties of *Dublin*, *Meath*, *Lowth* and *Kildare*.

lodged, perhaps the Night before, they might the more securely murder by the Morning Light<sup>2</sup>.

And to such a Degree of Barbarity, was their Rage and Malice heightened, that rather than thole unhappy People should not drink deep of the Cup of Fury, ready prepared for them by their Enemies, the *Priests* and *Fryars* inhumanly led their blind and bigotted Followers, into the very Entrance of the Gates of Horror and Death, in their own Persons: And in this, as well as in many other Instances, they shewed their People a wretched and detestable Example: And the more effectually to instruct them, how to be thoroughly cruel, they first shed innocent Blood themselves; and first<sup>2</sup> plunged their Daggers into the *Breasts* of the *miserable Protestants*, who fell into their Hands.

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<sup>2</sup> See Dr. *Ed. Borlase's* History of the execrable *Irish* Rebellion. London, printed by Henry Brome and Richard Chiswell, 1680. From pag. 1. to pag. 91.

See Appendix II. pag. 9. to Dr. *Borlase's* History, fol. 24. The Relation of the Lord *Mc. Guire*, written with his own Hand, in the Tower; and delivered by him to Sir *John Conyers*, the Lieutenant, to present to the Lords of Parliament.

See Sir *John Temple's* History, pag. 36.

‘As soon as the Fire began to break out, and the whole Country to rise about the *Protestants*, they then presently made their Recourse to their Friends for Protection; some relying upon their Neighbours, others upon their Landlords, others upon their Tenants and Servants, for Preservation, or, at least, present Safety; and, with great Confidence, put their Lives, their Wives, their Children, and all they had, into their Power: But these, generally, either betrayed them into the Hands of other Rebels, or most perfidiously destroyed them, with their own Hands.’

<sup>2</sup> See Dr. *Borlase's* History, pag. 71. and 72.

‘Offers of safe Conduct were often tendered by the *Irish*, the better to induce the *English* (in their great Extremities) to surrender the Forts and Places they held, into their Hands: These were solemnly sworn to, and signed, but seldom or never kept; leaving several Places, as Monuments of their Treachery, &c. using those, as they did the poor *Protestants* in the Town and Castle of *Longford*; whom they, having besieged, and drawn to yield up into their Hands, upon Condition of Quarter, and Safety for their Persons, they, as soon as they issued out, fell upon with their Skeins; their *Priest*, as a Signal for the rest to fall on, first ripping open the Belly of the *Minister*, amongst the *English*; then his Followers soon killed and hanged the rest.

‘In the same manner were some *English* Families, and the Garrison at *Sligo*, used by *O Connor Slygab*; who, upon the quitting of their Holds, promised them Quarter, and to convey them over the *Curlew* Mountains, in Safety, to *Abbey Boyle*, or *Roscommon*; but he first imprisoned them in a most nasty Jail, allowing them only Grains for their Food; and afterwards, when the Rebels were merry with Company, that came to congratulate their Victory over these poor Creatures, those, which survived, were brought forth by a *Fryar* (*O Connor's* Brother) and others, and killed, or precipitated over the Bridge into a swift Water, where they were presently destroyed.’



Are these, then, the Marks and Tokens of the Disciples of the Blessed *Jesus*, Or of *Mahomet*, Or of *Antichristian Rome*? Let the *Papists* (in this Particular, at least) judge for themselves, to whom they do belong!

With just Reason, therefore, does Sir *John Temple*, in his History of the *Irish* Rebellion, expressly declare, That the *Romish* Clergy were first in the Secret, and had so great a Share in this Conspiracy, by their unbounded Influence over the Minds and Consciences of their People: For though the *Irish*, to their eternal Reproach, were guilty of most unheard of Cruelties in this Rebellion; yet, otherwise, as Men, they are not destitute of the same human natural Affections to their Fellow-Creatures, which we observe in other Nations of the World.

But, in the Part they had in this execrable Rebellion, they acted by Virtue of the Principles of that false and cruel Religion, which so many of their Countrymen still blindly adhere to: A Religion that justifies every Instance of Barbarity, which the most hardened and obdurate Wretch can be supposed to execute; under the specious Pretence of promoting the Catholick Cause.

And, in this Particular, the inferior *Romish* Orders were, no doubt, as well instructed by their respective *Ordinaries* and *Superiors*, how to influence the Minds of their People, to act that Part they did in the Persecutions and heavy Calamities, which attended the miserable *Protestants* in this *Rebellion*.

Agreeable

<sup>b</sup> See Sir *John Temple's* History of the *Irish* Rebellion, pag. 70. line 15.

<sup>c</sup> Now as to the *Jesuits*, *Priests* and *Fryars*, who had a main Part to act, (in this *Rebellion*) and have not failed, with great Assiduity and Diligence, to discharge the same. They lost no Time: But most dextrously applied themselves to all Parts of the Country, to lay such other dangerous Impressions on the Minds, as well of the meaner Sort, as of the chief Gentlemen, as might make them ready to take fire upon the first Occasion.

<sup>d</sup> And when this *Plot* was so surely, as they thought, laid (as it cou'd not well fail) and the Day, at once, prefixed for *Execution*; they did, in their publick *Devotions*, long before, recommend, by their *Prayers*, the good Success of a great Design, much tending to the Prosperity of the Kingdom, and the Advancement of the Catholick Cause.

<sup>e</sup> And for the facilitating of the Work, and stirring up of the People with greater Animosity and Cruelty, to put it on at the Time prefixed; they loudly, in all places, declaimed against the *Protestants*; telling the People, That they were *Hereticks*, and not to be suffered any longer to live among them; that it was no more Sin to kill an *Englishman*, than to kill a Dog; and that it was a most mortal and unpardonable Sin, to relieve or protect any of them.

Agreeable to this, we find in the *Roman Pontifical*, that all *Romish Prelates*, before they enter upon their Office, do solemnly promise, to distress and persecute all those, who shall refuse to do *Homage* and *Faalty* to the *Pope*.

And again, the same Persons, in express Words, must as solemnly Vow and Declare, that they will, with all their Might and Power, persecute and fight against all *Hereticks*, *Schismatics* and *Rebels* to their Lord the *Pope*, and his Successors; which hath been fatally put in Practice in all those *Countries* round about us, where ever the *Papists* have had Power to execute the same.

This was the fatal Source of all those Miseries, which the *Protestants* of this *Kingdom* endured. This was the Occasion of all the Out-rage and Barbarities, which were committed by Warrant and Authority of those very *Romish Doctrines* in the Year 1641: As may fully appear from the Letters, writ by Pope *Urban*, to the Rebel *O'Neal*, *October* 18th, 1642; and to the *Popish* Clergy and Nobles of *Ireland* the *February* following.

But most expressly was this unheard-of Scene of Cruelty publicly justified and approved of, in the very Words of the Bull of Pope *Urban VIII.* to the *Catholicks* of *Ireland*; where the *Rebels*, who engaged in this enormous and detestable Wickedness, were promised to be publicly rewarded with a Plenary Indulgence, and Remission of all their Sins<sup>d</sup>.

Accordingly

<sup>c</sup> Vide Jurament. Episcopi electi in Eccles. Roman.—*Hereticos, schismaticos et rebelles eidem Domino nostro (scil. Pope), vel successoribus predictis, pro posse, persequar et impugnabo.* — Pontificale Romanum Clement. 8vi. Romæ, 1695. pag. 80.

See the Form of a most terrible Execration, or Curse, which the *Popish Clergy* of the *Low Countries* us'd against their *Enemies*; publish'd at large by the Reverend and Learned Mr. Gerard Brandt, in his History of the Reformation in and about the *Low Countries*, Vol. I. translated, from the Original in *Low Dutch*, into *English*; London, printed 1720. pag. 16 and 17.

<sup>d</sup> ——— *Ad futuram rei Memoriam.* — *Urbanus Octavus, &c.* — Having taken into our serious Consideration the great Zeal of the *Irish* towards the propagating the *Catholic* Faith, &c.

And having got certain Notice, how in Imitation of their Godly and worthy Ancestors, they endeavour by force of Arms, to deliver their thrall'd Nation from the Oppressions and grievous Injuries of the *Hereticks*, &c.

And gallantly do in them what lieth, to extirpate and totally root out those workers of Iniquity, who in the Kingdom of *Ireland* had infected, &c. the Mass of *Catholic* Purity, with the *Pestiferous Leaven* of their *Heretical Contagion*, &c.



Accordingly we may venture to pronounce, what the *Papists* themselves should have the Candour and Ingenuity to own, That *Popery* is both an *inhuman* and a *cruel Religion*; for that *Religion* must ever be so, which obliges the Professors of it to *kill People* for God's Service, and to consecrate the most shameful Villanies, under the specious Name of *Catholick Zeal* for the *Extirpation* of *Hereticks*.

This is not the Opinion of a single Doctor of the *Church*, as some would pretend; but is enacted in the very Words of the *Papal Councils*, in the Decrees and *Rescripts* of the *Emperors* and *Kings*, as may be seen at large in *Richerius's History of Councils*<sup>c</sup>; and in the seasonable and excellent Discourse of the *Laws* made against *Hereticks*, reprinted but a few Years ago in this Kingdom<sup>d</sup>.

By virtue of these Laws, how were the miserable *Protestants* of *France* used in the Reign of *Lewis XIV*? What Cruelties did they undergo, for no other Reason, but from an humble Desire to enjoy the Comfort of the free Exercise of their Religion; and that, after the Manner which their *Popish* Adversaries called *Heresy*, they might, however, *so worship the God of their Fathers*? How were the *Reformed* harassed, dragooned, afflicted, and tormented! All the sacred Places of their *Assemblies* shut up, or razed to the Ground: Their *Pastors* and *Teachers* banished, hanged, or condemned to the Gallies and Dungeons: Their Children forced away from the very Arms of their Parents, and thrust into *Popish Seminaries*

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We therefore, being willing with the Gifts of those *Spiritual Graces*, whereof, &c. *We are ordained the only Disposers on Earth*; and by *Virtue* of that Power of binding and loosing of *Souls*, which God was pleased to confer upon us.

To all, and every one of the faithful Christians in the aforesaid Kingdom of *Ireland*, now and for the Time militating against *Hereticks*, &c.

Do grant a full, and *Plenary Indulgence*, and *absolute Remission* of all their Sins, &c.

Desiring heartily all the faithful in Christ now in *Arms* to be Partakers of this most precious *Treasure*.

Dated at *Rome*, in the Vatican, or *St. Peter's Palace*, May 25. 1643. in the 20th Year of our Pontificate. M. A. Maraldus.

See the Copy of the said Bull at large, in the Trial of the Lord *Mac. Guire*, executed on an Indictment for High Treason in 1644. For the cruel and traitorous Part he acted in the dreadful Rebellion of 1641.

The Account of which Trial at large, is now annexed to Sir *John Temple's History* of the *Irish Rebellion* in 1641. *Dublin Printed Anno 1724.* p. 229.

<sup>c</sup> Vide *Richerii Conciliorum General. Historia.* Edit. Colon. 1683.

<sup>d</sup> See A Discourse concerning the Laws, Ecclesiastical and Civil, made against *Hereticks.* *London*, published 1723. *Dublin*, reprinted 1723.

*Seminaries and Convents*, never to see their Parents more; or if they did, to have those very Parents meet them with Tears and Sorrow, finding they had abjured their *Holy Religion*!

Time would fail me to mention the particular Sufferings of the *Protestants* of *Thorn* in *Polish Prussia*, not many Years past; or of the persecuted *Salzburg-Protestants*,<sup>\*</sup> at the Close of the last Year, who, contrary to the express *Treaty of Westphalia*, have been forcibly driven away from their *native Country*, in a cold and rigorous Season, in the Depth of Winter, without their Apparel to cover them, Provision for their Journey, or even leave to carry off their Effects: Yet, with what undaunted *Christian Resolution and Courage*, has so great a Multitude (by the computed Accounts, above *Thirty Thousand*) of these miserable and unhappy *Emigrants*, quitted their Home, their Country and their All, to seek for Shelter, which they have hospitably found, among *Protestant Strangers*; and have chearfully done this, rather than be debarred of the free Exercise of their *Religion*, or submit to *Papal Superstition and Idolatry*?

But, as they looked for a *City* which hath *Foundations*, whose *Maker and Builder* is *God*; so they now with *Chearfulness* sojourn in *strange Countries*, chusing rather to *suffer Affliction with the People of God*, than to *enjoy the Pleasures of Sin for a Season*. And thus having obtained a good Report, *God will*, in his own good Time, provide better Things for them.

The sorrowful Condition we of this Nation were in, in a late *Popish Reign*, is too well known, and was too severely felt, by some, who perhaps, hear me this Day, to be denied even by the *Papists* themselves: Our *Estates*, our *Liberties* and our *Lives* were in their Power: And how we suffered in all these, let the Ravages and Depredations, the Oppressions and Hardships, the Bonds and Imprisonments, the Loss of so many of the Lives, and the infamous Injustice shewn to so many of the *Protestants*, when the very Meanest and the Refule of the People Lorded it  
over

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\* See a further Account of the Sufferings of the persecuted Protestants in the Archbishoprick of *Salzburg*, London, 1733.

See the printed Letter from the Secretary of the Society in *London*, for promoting Christian Knowledge, &c. Giving an Account of a late Body of *Salzburg* persecuted Protestants, landing in *England*, with the charitable Contributions for the Relief of those suffering Emigrants. Published in the *London Weekly Miscellany*, Oct. 4. 1734.



over us, under the Earl of Tyrconnel's *Popish* and evil Administration; Let these things, I say, testify and proclaim to the World, what our Sufferings were; when we were forced to fly for Shelter to a *neighbouring Kingdom*, which was generously and hospitably afforded us by our Brethren in *England*, in an abundant Manner, equal to our Wants; and, at the very time, when the Dagger was at our Breasts, our Houses on Fire, our *sacred Assemblies* interdicted, most of our *Churches* shut up, or made our *Prisons*, and some of them totally demolished; and, for ever to prevent any Succession of *Protestant Clergy* to fill these *Churches*, the Fountains of Learning and Religion were stopped, the Revenue of the *University of Dublin* was seized on, the *Vice-Provost* and the *Fellows* of the *College*, with all the *Scholars*, were forcibly turned out of their *Chambers*, and the *Buildings* at once made a *Garrison for Soldiers*. And that nothing might be wanting to compleat our total Ruin, no fewer than 2445 Persons of the *Protestant Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry* of this *Kingdom* were unheard, and many of them, on common Fame only, *attainted for High Treason*, and in *King James's* pretended *Popish Parliament* at *Dublin*, declared as Traitors, to be deprived of their Lives and Fortunes, without a Possibility of Pardon<sup>†</sup>.

And had not God's Goodness been most eminently displayed, in the wonderful and unexpected Preservation of the City of *Londonderry* and Town

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of

<sup>†</sup> See The State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James's Government, by Dr. King, Lord Archbishop of Dublin. London, printed 1691. Dublin, re-printed 1730.

<sup>‡</sup> The Siege of Derry was opened the 18th of April, in the Year of our Lord 1689, by a Body of *Papists*, in Number 20000, the Flower of, and the best appointed Forces, in the *Irish Army*: They were prepared with all things necessary to carry on a Work of that kind, and were assisted by two skilful *Generals* and *Engineers*, viz. *Mareschal General de Rosen*, and *General Mammo*.

The City of *Derry* is not either situated by Nature, or any way fortified by Art, to sustain a Siege: The Persons, who so nobly and courageously defended the Garrison, were not *Veteran Soldiers*, trained up in the Art of War, but *Citizens* of the Town; and a great Company of raw, undisciplined, despoiled *Protestants*, of the neighbouring *Counties*, who fled from the *Ravages, Depredations* and *Murders* of the *Papists* in the open Country, to seek for Shelter and Refuge in this City; where, with the Aid of only half a Regiment of the then Lord Mountjoy's disciplined Soldiers, they quickly formed themselves as well as they cou'd, into Military Order; and were in all, of fighting Men, not above 7361, viz. 7020 Private Soldiers, the rest Officers. They had neither *Arms, Ammunition, Artillery* nor *Provision*, in any degree equal to sustain a Siege of much less Consequence; yet the computed Loss of the Besieged, did not amount to more than 10000: Of which Number, not above 80 fell by the Hand of the Enemy; the rest perished by Diseases and Famine.

\*This

*God's Goodness Visible in our*  
*of Enniskillin, in the North of Ireland, by the Resolution and uncommon*  
*Bravery*

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This appears by the Testimony of Men of honest Repute now living, who were Sufferers in the Siege; and by the Rev. Mr. *Geo. Walker's* *exact History of it*, who (upon the Desertion of Governor *Lundy*, and by the Demise of *Col. Baker*, his Successor, who had given strong Proofs of his Fidelity, Fortitude, and a due Care of the Garrison in the greatest Extremity) by imitating his Example, was chosen in his Room. Of the Rebels were slain between 8 and 9000, with 100 Officers; and among them, the *French Engineer, General Mammo*.

During the whole time the Siege lasted, which was from the 18th of April to the 31st of July, the Besiegers were never able to dismount even one of the Cannon of the Garrison, or to make a Breach in the Walls; so that it was commonly said, If the Walls of Derry had been made of Canvas, the Irish cou'd never have taken the Town.

What the Besieged suffered most by, was Sickness and Famine, for want of proper Food, and a due Quantity of Provisions: At first they had Hopes, that their Stores of Corn, and other Necessaries of Life, wou'd be sufficient; but by the Continuance of the Siege, their Wants daily increased, and at length grew so heavy upon them, that for a considerable time before the Siege was raised, a Pint of coarse Barley, a little Greaves, and a few Spoonfuls of Starch, with a very moderate Proportion of Horse-Flesh, was reckoned a Week's Provision for a Soldier; and a Quart of Horse's Blood commonly sold for a Shilling: At last they were reduced to such Extremities, that they eat Dogs and Horses, Cats and Mice, and fed upon Greaves and Tallow, and what other wretched Food they could pick up.

As they were straitned in the Siege, their Miseries increased, so that many, for meer Hunger and Want, pined and languished away, or fell down dead in the open Streets: Nor is it unworthy of Observation, that, upon a near Enquiry into the State of the Provisions of Food of all kinds, which remained in the Garrison, the latter end of that Week before the much-wanted Succours arrived, it was found, that their whole Stores were in a manner exhausted; and that it was not possible for them to hold out longer than the Tuesday following, without eating one another, or fighting their way thro' the Irish Army; which they were by no means able to do.

This made the breaking of the Boom, which obstructed the Passage of the River up to Derry, by the *Dartmouth-Frigat*, the Sunday following, the more remarkable; for, by that means, she happily forced her way to the Town, with a due Supply of Food and Necessaries, for the Relief of the distressed and half-famished Garrison: And this being effected at that critical time, when all other Provisions failed, and when the Famine was devouring apace what the Diseases and Sickness had left, does carry something in it so very extraordinary and providential, as makes it very evident, that this most seasonable and long wished-for Relief, did not reach them by Chance or Accident, but by the Influence of the *Divine Providence*; and that *Almighty God*, who, according to his transcendent Wisdom and Goodness, disposeth all the Events which happen to his true and faithful Servants, in a most perfect and wonderful Order, did likewise, in this Particular, let the World see, that if good Men, in their most forlorn Estate and greatest Distress, do, at the same time, humbly rely, and cast all their Care and Burthen upon him, he will nourish, he will sustain them; and he will not suffer the Righteous to perish for ever.

And as the Calamities of the Besieged were very great, so likewise were the Terrors and Sufferings of their Protestant Friends and Relations; who were forcibly driven, Men, Women and Children, from the Country, thirty Miles round about, and inhumanly obliged to abide some Days and Nights, without Food or Covering, before the Walls of the Town; and so, to be exposed to the continual Fire, both of the Irish Army from without, who carried



Bravery of the Persons who defended those Garrisons, in the midst of innumerable

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ried on their Attacks, and from the Shot of their Friends from within, who defended the Garrison: Which tragical Account, is very movingly described, by a learned and worthy Prelate of this Kingdom, His Grace Dr. *William King*, late Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, in His *State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James's Government*, pag. 197, 198. Which is best taken in his own Words—Where, speaking of the cowardly and cruel Disposition of that *Popish Irish Army*, and their two *French Generals*, he says, 'That, according to the Nature of Cowards, they stuck at no Cruelty to gain their Purpose: They considered, that the Besieged had many Relations in the neighbouring Country; and that they had a general Kindness for all the Inhabitants thereabout, being, if not their Relations and Acquaintance, at least their Countrymen and Protestants.

'The Besiegers, therefore, hoped to take Advantage of this Tenderness and good Nature of the Besieged, to reduce the Town, and in order to it, made use of this Stratagem: Which, says the most Reverend Prelate, I think, was of their own Invention; for I do not remember, says he, to have met any thing like it in History: And then goes on—Nor do I believe it was ever practised by any Nation, unless the *French* have used it in their late Wars. Thus it was: General *Rosen* issued out Orders, to bring together all the Protestants, Men, Women and Children, protected and not protected, and to set them before the Walls, there to receive the Shot of the Besieged, whilst the Besiegers made their Approaches under their Covert; and in the mean-time, to starve and famish them, if their Friends in the Town wou'd not, out of Compassion to them, yield up themselves and City into the Hands of these Murtherers. The *Dragoons* and *Soldiers* executed this Order with the utmost Rigour: They first stript, and then drove the whole Country for about thirty Miles before them, not sparing *Nurses with their young Children, Women big with Child, nor old decrepit Creatures: Some Women in Labour*, and some that were just brought to Bed, were driven among the rest: The very *Papist Officers* that executed the thing, confess, that it was the most dismal Sight they had ever seen; and that the Cries of the poor People seemed to be still in their Ears.

'They owned, that they gathered above four thousand, others say seven thousand; that they kept many of them without Meat or Drink for a whole Week; that several hundred died in the place, before they were dismissed, and many more on the Way, as they went home again to their Houses; and the *Soldiers, Rapparees and Pilferers*, that followed the Army, had left them neither Meat, Drink, Household Stuff nor Cattle, but had taken away all in their Absence; so that the Generality of them afterwards perished for Want, and many were knocked on the Head by the Soldiers.' Thus far this most Reverend Prelate.

However, Almighty God, in his great Mercy and Goodness, at length put an end to the Miseries and Calamities of the Besieged, by the safe Arrival of the *English Forces* and Provisions for their Relief; and, accordingly, the 31st of *July*, in the Year 1689, the *Irish Army* quitted their Trenches in the Night, and raised the Siege; and the *Protestants*, in *Derry*, were joyfully and wonderfully delivered from the Hands of their Enemies.

See the Rev. Mr. *Geo. Walker's Account of the Siege of Derry*, 3d Edition. London, printed for *Rob. Clavel, &c.* 1689.

See General *De Rosen's* Order to bring the *Protestants* before *Derry*, in the Appendix to Archbishop *King's State of the Protestants of Ireland, &c.* Number 28. Page of the Appendix 114.

See an impartial History of the Wars of *Ireland*, by the Revd. Mr. *George Storey*, sometime Chaplain to the Regiments of Sir *Thomas Gower*, and the Earl of *Drigheda*, and afterwards

numerable Hardships and Dangers<sup>1</sup>; there had not one Place remained for

wards Dean of *Limerick*. London printed by *Rich. Chiswell*, 1693. Pag. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. where that Revd. Author thus speaks.

' The Day before the Siege of *Derry* was raised, the *Enniskilliners*, hearing of a Body of about six thousand of the *Irish* Army, commanded by Major-General *Mac-Carty*, that was marching towards them; they very boldly and bravely met them nigh twenty Miles from the Town of *Enniskillin*, and at a Place called *New-town-Butler*, fought and routed them, taking *Mac-Carty* Prisoner, killing and drowning nigh three thousand; there being of the *Enniskillin* Men in all, both Horse and Foot, not above two thousand; losing not above twenty, and having about fifty wounded.

' This Story seemed to me, saith that Revd. Author, very incredible: but I was told, as he goes on, that it partly happened by a fatal Mistake in the Word of Command among the *Irish*: For the *Enniskilleners* charged the *Irish* Right Wing very smartly; which *Mac-Carty* perceiving, ordered some of his Men to face to the Right, and march to relieve their Friends: The Officer, who received the Orders, mistook, and commanded the Men, instead of facing to the Right, to face to the Right about, and so march.

' The *Irish* in the Rear, seeing their Front look with their Faces towards them, and move, thought they had been running; and so, without more ado, threw down their Arms, and ran away: The rest, seeing their Men run away in the Rear, ran after them for Company, and were most of them cut off, or drowned in *Boggs* and *Loughs*.

So unhappy may a small thing prove to a great Body of Men; and, at other times, a little thing in Appearance, proves very advantageous: For we read of a *Roman* at the Plough, who stood with his *Ox-Yoke* in a Gap, and stopped the Soldiers that were running away; this made them face about, and win the Field: Tho' I believe, saith that Author, in the Action of the *Enniskilleners*, as well as at *Derry*, there was a great deal due to their *Valour*, and more to the *Providence* of God.

N. B. The Engagement at *Newtown-Butler*, is better known in *Ireland* by the Name of the Fight of *Crom-Castle*, a Castle in the County of *Fermanagh*, belonging to *Ab. Creibton*, Esq; about a Mile from *Newtown-Butler*: For when the *English* Protestants of that Part of the North, had been plundered and spoiled of their Goods by the *Papists*; and when their Arms of Defence were all taken away from them, contrary to Law, by Order of the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, the *Popish* Lord Deputy of *Ireland*; they then assembled or associated together at *Enniskillin*, for the mutual Defence and Preservation of their *Liberties*, their *Lives* and their *Religion*; and, by their remarkable Courage and Resolution in the midst of very great Dangers, rendered a great and lasting Service to the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom: Which the Reader may be pleased to take in the Words of Archbishop *King*, in his *State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James's Government*, &c. pag. 123, 124. Where that most Rev. Prelate, mentioneth the Extremities the Protestants in *Derry* were reduced to, for want of Provision during the Continuance of that Siege, and of the miserable State of their Friends, whom their Enemies treated with such Barbarity in their Sight, in order to prevail upon them to give up the Town, &c. Then, as that most Rev. Prelate goes on,

' The same may be said of the People of *Enniskillin*, who lived in a wild Country, and untenable Place, surrounded with Enemies on every side, and removed from almost all Possibility of Succour, being in the Heart of *Ireland*; yet they chose to run all Hazards and Extremities, rather than trust their faithless Enemies, or contribute to the Ruin of the Protestant Interest by yielding. After almost all their Gentry of Estates or Note had left them, or refused to join heartily with them, they formed themselves into Parties, and in a manner without



for refuge to the distressed Protestants in this whole Kingdom: but all wou'd have been reduced, all must have been given up to King *James*, and to the furious Popish Party which governed him; the Consequences of which, by the Delay of the Reduction of this Kingdom to the Obedience of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, might, at that Period of Time, have proved fatal, not to these Nations only, but to the whole Protestant Interest of *Europe*.

This, the Papists in Power were well aware of, and therefore left nothing unattempted to reduce those Places, the more quickly to finish our Slavery, and total Destruction.

But as Almighty God is infinitely good, and his tender Mercy is over all his Works, so his Goodness is yet more immediately visible in the Preservation of Religious *States* and *Kingdoms*, professing his *holy* and *eternal Truth*.

And since so much depended on the Safety of those two small Garrisons; to the divine Protection, and watchful Care of Almighty God, we must attribute their even almost miraculous Defence.

And when we consider that the City of *Derry* was founded by King *James* the First, and directed to be raised, as a Bulwark and Fortress of Defence for the Northern Protestants against the Incursions and Attempts of the *Irish* Papists; and that the City itself, and the Possessions of

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‘ without Arms and Ammunition, yet by meer Resolution and Courage, they worsted several Parties of the Enemy, and almost naked, recovered Arms and Ammunition out of their Hands, and signalized themselves in many Engagements, by which they not only saved themselves, but likewise did considerable Service to the Protestants that were under the Power of King *James*; for this handful of Men, by their frequent Incursions and carrying off Prisoners in every Engagement, terrify'd even the Papists of *Dublin* into better Humour, and more moderate Proceedings, as to the Lives of the Protestants that lived amongst them, than perhaps they would otherwise have been inclin'd to: They saw from this, that their Game was not so sure as they imagined, and the Prisoners taken by those of *Enniskillin*, were Hostages for their Friends that lived in *Dublin*; and the Humanity with which the Prisoners were used there, was a Reproach on the Barbarity exercised by the other Party. In short, it appeared that it was neither Malice nor Factionness that engaged them in Arms, but meer Self-Preservation and the Obligation of their Tenures and Plantations, by which they were bound to keep Arms, and defend themselves and their Country from the Power of the Popish Natives, which were then armed against them.’

<sup>1</sup> See *The State of the Protestants of Ireland, under the late King James's Government*, by His Grace *William King*, Lord Archbishop of *Dublin*, pag. 116, 117, 118. pag. 121, 122, 123. pag. 196, 197, 168. Together with the Appendix to the said *State*, &c. *Dublin*, printed 1730.

See the Rev. Mr. *George Walker's Account of the Siege of Derry*. London, printed 1695.

of Land around it were granted by the *Royal Charter*, to the *Proprietors* the *Londoners*, on this very Account; what Countenance, and Protection may not the Sons and Representatives of those brave Citizens, whose Forefathers jeopardized their Lives even unto Death, to defend those very Estates and Possessions, humbly expect from the Owners of this Protestant Colony?

Of no less Importance was the Preservation of the Town of *Drogheda*, from the Hands and Power of a great Multitude of the Northern Rebels, under the Command of that Arch-traitor, Sir *Phelim O Neale*, in the Month of *November*, in the Year 1641: who, after they had violently possessed themselves of all the Towns, Castles, Forts and Gentlemen's Houses, in the Counties of *Tyrone*, *Donegall*, *Armagh*, *Monaghan*, *Cavan*, &c. and destroyed all the Flocks, Herds, and fair Plantations of the *British* Inhabitants; after they had barbarously stripped, wounded, tortured, and inhumanly murdered many thousands of the *British Protestants*, Men, Women and Children; they then proceeded to surprize, by Treachery, the Forts of *Dungannon* and *Charlemont*. Sir *Phelim O Neale*, under the Pretence of making a friendly Visit to the Right Honourable the Lord *Caulfeild*, October 22d, 1641, first perfidiously secured him in the Castle or Fort of *Charlemont*, seized upon all in the Castle, killed his Servants before his Eyes, and, within a few Days after, basely murdered that noble Lord, *Francis Davies*, and others, in cold Blood; which fully appears upon the Tryal of the \* Lord *Mc. Guire*, executed for High Treason at *London*, in the Year 1644. and is likewise too well known to the Successors of that noble Lord, in the Family of the present Lord Viscount *Charlemont*, at this Day.

And having thus begun to imbrue their Hands in innocent Blood, they continued to *destroy*, to *hang*, *drown*, *burn*, *bury alive*, and, by other Instances of *Torment*, to *massacre* great Multitudes of the *British Protestants*, who had not time to save themselves by Flight.

For the Miseries of all kinds, which those unfortunate People endured, were so excessive, that a noted Writer on those Times, Dr. *Edward Borlase*, Son to Sir *John Borlase*, one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, in 1641, does expressly declare, ' They did exceed the *Martyrology* of  
' former

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\* See the Tryal of the Lord *Mc. Guire*, executed for High Treason; as the same appears, annexed to Sir *John Temple's History of the Irish Rebellion*, pag. 226. *Dublin*, 1724.



former Ages; and it was a Wonder, even to Amazement, that more *Arts of Cruelty* have been found out by the *Romish Clergy* (propagating their Religion) than the *Heathen Persecutions* ever reached to.

And, the Rev. Mr. *Rob. Maxwell*, Archdeacon of *Down*, afterwards Lord Bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, in his Examination, taken upon Oath before His Majesty's Commissioners, by virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of *Ireland* in that Behalf directed; He, who at that time lived near *Armagh*, being Rector of *Tynon* in the Diocese of *Armagh*, and was a grievous Sufferer in that Rebellion, with others of his Family, did testify, that, among other Circumstances of unheard-of *Cruelties* and *Barbarities*, which he particularly mentions, the *Rebels* owned to him, they had at several times destroyed, in one place, as many *Protestants*, as made up in all *twelve hundred*; whom they had inhumanly slaughtered at *Glynwood* (now called *The Glyn*) not far from *Poyntz's-Pass* and *Loughbrickland*, in the Flight of those miserable People from the County of *Armagh*, toward *Dromore* in the County of *Down*; the River *Bann* at *Portadown* not being fordable, and the *Bridge broken down*: Upon which the *Irish*, forced, at several times, a great Number of unarmed defenceless *Protestants*, by about forty in a Company; and there, with *Pikes* and *Swords*, violently thrust above a thousand of them down into the *River*, where they all miserably perished.

Nor did the fair and goodly *Cathedral Church* of *Armagh* escape their barbarous Hands; it being maliciously set on fire by their Leaders, and burnt to the Ground. And to compleat the Ruin, and if possible to extirpate the very Race of those unhappy *Protestants*, who lived in or near *Armagh*, they first burnt all their Houses, and then gathered together many hundred of those innocent People, young and old, under the Pretence

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. *Borlase's History of the execrable Irish Rebellion, &c.* Fol. London printed for Henry Brown and Rich. Chiswell, 1680. Pag. 107, 108.

*Ibid.* See his alphabetical Lists of the Counties of *Ireland*, and the several Murders which were committed in those Counties, during the Time of this detestable Rebellion, from Pag. 109 to 125.

See the Examination of the Revd. Dr. *Rob. Maxwell*, Archdeacon of *Down*, afterwards Lord Bishop of *Kilmore*, taken before *John Watson*, and *Henry Aldrich*, Aug. 22 1642. Pag. 126, 135. of said Dr. *Borlase's History*.

<sup>m</sup> See Dr. *Borlase's History*, Pag. 71, 72, &c.

<sup>n</sup> See Sir *John Temple's History of the Irish Rebellion*, from pag. 81. to pag. 101.

Pretence of allowing them a *Guard* and safe Conduct to *Colerain*; yet most treacherously fell upon them by the Way, and *cruelly murdered them all*.

These desperate Wretches, flushed and grown insolent with this Success (tho' by Methods attended with such excessive Barbarities, as were never practised even by the most uncivilized and savage Nations of the World) soon got Possession of the *Castle of Newry*, where the King's Stores and Ammunition were lodged; and, with as little Difficulty, made themselves Masters of *Dundalk*; then took in the Town of *Ardee*, where they afterward murdered all the *Protestants*, in revenge for their ill Success before *Tredagh*; and so marched on with the same Rapidity and Fury to *Drogheda* or *Tredagh*, being at that time many thousands in Number: Determined they were to subdue that Frontier-Garrison; and on the Death and Destruction of all the *Protestants*, as well in that Garrison, as in the City of *Dublin*, and in the neighbouring Counties round it, had

<sup>1</sup> See Dr. *Borlase's* History of the Rebellion, &c. pag. 67.

<sup>m</sup> The Siege of *Drogheda* began the last of November, 1641, and held till Sir *Phelim O Neale* and the *Irish* Rebels were forced to retire, and raise the Siege, March 4th, 1641.

See Doctor *Borlase's* History of the execrable *Irish* Rebellion, Pag. 59.

<sup>n</sup> See Sir *John Temple's* History of the *Irish* Rebellion, pag. 54, 55, 56.

<sup>o</sup> The City of *Dublin* being the Receptacle of the whole State, the Magazine of all the Arms, Ammunition, and other Provisions of the Army, and the chief Sanctuary of all the *English* and despoiled *Protestants*, was now reduced to a very bad Condition, desperately encompassed on every side: The *Northern* Rebels being come down in two several Parties, with great Forces, within twenty Miles of it (*viz.* as far as the Town of *Drogheda*) on the one side, and the Rebels of the County of *Wicklow* (within ten Miles of the City) infesting it on the other side: Which, with the great Resort of Strangers, and the continual Rumours of new Plots and Devices to surprize the City, possessed the *Protestants* with extraordinary Fears of their present Danger.

<sup>p</sup> But that which made their Condition appear much more formidable unto them, was the daily Repair of Multitudes of *English*, that came up in Troops, stripped and miserably despoiled, out of the North: Many Persons of good Rank and Quality, covered over with old Rags, and some without any other Covering than a little twisted Straw, to hide their Nakedness: Some Reverend Ministers and others, that had escaped with their Lives, sorely wounded: Wives came, bitterly lamenting the Murder of their Husbands; Mothers, of their Children, barbarously destroyed before their Faces: Poor Infants ready to perish, and to pour out their Souls in their Mother's Bosom: Some over wearied with long Travel, and so turbed, as they came creeping on their Knees: Others frozen up with Cold, ready to give up the Ghost in the Streets: Others over-whelmed with Grief, distracted with their Losses, lost also their Senses.

<sup>q</sup> Thus



had that important place fallen into their Hands. The Garrison itself was in no Condition to sustain a Siege, and the Treachery of the Popish Inhabitants

‘ Thus was the *Town*, within the Compass of a few Days after the breaking out of this *Rebellion*, filled with those most lamentable *Spectacles* of Sorrow, which in great Numbers wandered up and down in all Parts of the *City*, *desolate*, *forsaken*, having no place to lay their Heads on, no Cloathing to cover their Nakedness, no Food to fill their hungry Bellies. And to add to their *Miseries*, they found all manner of Relief very disproportionable to their Wants; the *Popish Inhabitants* refusing to minister the least *Comfort* unto them; so as those sad Creatures appeared like living *Ghosts* in every Street: *Barns*, *Stables* and *Out-houses* filled with them; yet many lay in the open *Streets*, and others under *Stalls*, and there most miserably perished.

The *Churches* were the common Receptacles of the meaner sort of them; who stood there in a most doleful Posture, as *Objects* of *Charity*, in so great Multitudes, as there was no Passage into them: But those of better *Quality*, who cou’d not frame themselves to be common *Beggars*, crept into *private places*; and some of them, that had not private Friends to relieve them, even wasted silently away, and so died without Noise.

‘ And so bitter was the Remembrance of their former Condition, and so insupportable the Burthen of their present *Calamity*, to many of them, that they even refused to be comforted, &c. And so, even, worn out with the Misery of the *Journey* and cruel Usage, having their Spirits spent, their Bodies wasted, and their Souls fainting, lay here pitifully languishing. And soon after they had recovered this *Town*, very many of them died, leaving their Bodies as Monuments of the most inhuman Cruelties used towards them. The greatest part of the Women and Children, thus barbarously expelled out of their *Habitations*, perished in the *City* of *Dublin*. And so great Numbers of them were brought to their Graves, that all the *Church-Yards* within the whole *Town*, were of too narrow a Compass to contain them; so that the *Lords Justices* gave order, to have two large Pieces of new Ground, one on each side the *River*, taken in upon the out *Greens*, and set a-part for *Burying-Places*.

‘ These were the memorable *Spectacles* of Mercy, and of the great Commiseration the *Rebels* used to those *English*, to whom they gave their *Lives* for a *Prey*.

‘ But what their Sufferings were before they cou’d get out of the Hands of those bloody *Villains*; what strange horrid Inventions they used towards them, torturing and massacring those they there murdered, is reserved to be more fully related in it’s proper place: They are left upon *Record* to *Posterity*, under the *Oaths* of many that escaped; and mentioned here to no other Purpose, than to shew the strange Horror and Amazement, the beholding of them bred in all the *English* and *Protestant Inhabitants* of the *City*: They, seeing the *Rebels* prevail so mightily, expected, if they continued here, to be undoubtedly exposed to the same Cruelties; and they now understood, by those who were come up from among them, that their Design was, as soon as they had taken in *Tredagh* (alias *Drogheda*) to come and seize upon the *City* and *Castle* of *Dublin*, and so make a general Extirpation of all the *English*, *Root* and *Branch*, not to leave them *Name* or *Posterity* throughout the whole *Kingdom*.

See Sir *John Temple’s* History, from pag. 35. to pag. 41. *Ibid.* from pag. 157. to pag. 167.

See, in pag. 158. the second Letter from the *Lords Justices* and Council, to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; setting forth, the deplorable State and Condition of the *City* of *Dublin*, by the amazing Progress of the *Rebellion* throughout most Parts of the *Maritime*, as well as the *Inland Counties* of the *Kingdom*: For, by that means, the *Rebels* had in a manner shut up

habitants within the Town, almost as dangerous as the fury of the *Irish* Rebels from without, who were in Possession of almost the whole Country

up all the Avenues, Passages and High Roads, leading to the City ; and, being possessed of *Power's Court* in the County of *Wicklow*, of *Naas* in the County of *Kildare*, of *Trim* in the County of *Meath*, and of *Swords* and *Rathcool* in the County of *Dublin*, they plundered, destroyed and murdered all the *Protestants* who fell into their Hands, even to the very Walls of the *Metropolis*.

See *Bishop Burnet's Life of Dr. William Bedel, Lord Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland. London, printed for John Southby, 1685. From pag. 175. to pag. 218.*

This excellent Prelate, so justly remarkable for Learning and Piety, was forcibly taken from his *Episcopal House* at *Kilmore*; where he had charitably sheltered and supported a great Number of despoiled *Protestants*, who fled from their own Habitations, to avoid the unheard-of Cruelties of the *Papists*: But they did not long enjoy the Consolation of living together; for *Dr. Swiney*, the *Popish* Titular Bishop of *Kilmore*, soon took Possession of his House, said Mass in his Church, the *Sunday* following, and then seized upon all his Goods and Effects.

The Rebels soon after forced him, his two Sons, and the rest of his Family, with some of the chief of the *Protestants* in his Company, in the Month of *December*, into a ruinous Castle or Tower, called *Cloghouter* or *Lochwater*, situate on a Lake or Lough, about a Musket-Shot from the Shore; where he and his Companions in Tribulation, remained some Weeks, in daily Expectation of Death: They were most of them stript naked; and, therefore, greatly exposed to the Injuries of the Weather, in a severe Winter, and in an open House.

They continued there till the 7th of *January*, with this only Comfort, that the Rebels gave them no Disturbance in the Exercise of their Religious Worship, nor in their earnest Supplications to God, to support them in their Sufferings; till at last, upon the Exchange of some Prisoners of Note, they were released by Sir *James Craig*. The Bishop being set at Liberty, was received into the House of one of his Clergy, *Dennis O Sheridan*, whom he had brought over from the *Romish* Church, who still persevered in his Religion; and, with great Humanity, received and succoured his aged, persecuted Bishop. But he did not long survive that miserable time: and while he was in this Tabernacle, his whole Employment was in Spiritual Exercises; the better to fit and prepare him and his sorrowful Companions, for their great Change, since they saw nothing but Misery and certain Death, before them.

However, though broken with Age, being then in the 71st Year of his Life, and afflicted with an *Ague*, which he had taken in his late cold and desolate Habitation on the Lake, when he found his Dissolution approaching, he received it with Joy; like one of the Primitive Martyrs, just hastning to his Crown and Glory: For after he had, in the most proper and pathetic manner, spoke to his little Flock, and exhorted them to Patience and Perseverance, as they saw their own Day approaching; after he had solemnly blessed his People, his Family and his Children, and finished the Course of his Ministry and Life together; he breathed out his last, the 7th of *February*, 1641. and, no doubt, he received his great Reward.

His Friends and Relations applied to the new intruding Bishop, for Leave to bury him; which was granted, with Difficulty: He, at first, telling them, the Church-Yard was Holy Ground; and must no longer be defiled with Hereticks: However, Leave was, at last, obtained. And though the Funeral-Service of the Church, was not used at the Solemnity (which was prudently declined, for fear of the *Irish*), yet some of the better Sort of the Rebels were pleased to honour the Remains of this holy Confessor to his Grave; for whom, in his Life-time, they



try round it, on both Sides the River *Boyne* ; yet as often as they renewed their Attacks, they were as often courageously and wonderfully repulsed by very unequal Numbers of the King's Forces and a few faithful Protestant Citizens, who behaved themselves with unusual Bravery, under the wise Conduct and courageous Behaviour of Sir *Henry Tichborne* their Governor ; assisted by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Moore*, the noble and worthy Ancestor of the present Earl of *Drogheda*, who left his House at *Mellefont*, and seasonably came into the Town with his Troop at that critical Time : And his Presence and noble Actions were likewise of the last Service to the distressed Garrison.

Nor is it unworthy of Observation, that the *Protestants* in the memorable *Siege* of *Derry*, in the Year 1689, underwent much the same Hardships with their Brethren in the *Siege* of *Tredath* or *Drogheda*, in the Year 1641, and were as wonderfully delivered from the Hands of their Enemies.

The *Rebels* who sat down before *Drogheda*, were Fourteen Thousand in Number ; the *King's Forces*, in the Garrison, not full Two Thousand ; yet, by a moderate Computation, more than Eighteen Hundred of the *Rebels* fell by their Hands, with the Loss of but Twelve of their own Men.

The *Popish Army* before *Derry*, was Twenty Thousand strong ; the *Protestant Soldiers* within the Town, not Eight Thousand, who were raw and undisciplined, rather a Body of *Militia*, than regular Troops or *Battalions* of *Soldiers* ; yet near Nine Thousand of the Enemy were killed in the Time of the *Siege*, and but Eighty of the Garrison died by the Sword of their Adversaries.

The rest who were wanting (with a great Number of Inhabitants) perished by Famine and Sickness. The Duration of the *Sieges* of both Places, was much the same ; about Four Months.

The Town of *Drogheda* was shut up by the *Rebels*, the latter End of *November*, 1641. and the *Irish* did not wholly quit their Intrenchments, and retire from thence, till the Beginning of *March* following. The *Popish Army* sat down before *Derry*, the 18th of *April*, 1689. the *Siege* was not raised till the 31st of *July*, when the Enemy stole off in the Night.

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they had so great a Veneration. At his Interment, they discharged a Volley of Shot ; crying out, *Hic requiescat ultimus Anglorum Episcopus* : May the last of the *English* rest in Peace ; that, as he was one of the best, so he should be last, of the *English* Bishops found among them.

The Hardships both Garrisons endured were very great; both, at last, were reduced to eat Horse-Flesh, and such miserable Food, when their Bread-Corn failed.

In the greatest Extremities of both *Garrisons*, the *Ships*, with their long expected Provisions, arrived upon a *Sunday*, when the *Protestants* of both Places (*viz.*) those in *Derry* had just come from, and those in *Drogheda* were actually employed in, their Publick Devotions, in the *House of God*; offering up their Vows and their Prayers, to the *Divine Majesty*; who was graciously pleased to *incline his Ears to their humble Petitions*, and to grant them a safe and happy Deliverance.

These Things do fully appear, as well from the Rev. Mr. *Geo. Walker's* History of the Siege of *Derry*, in the Year 1689. as from Dr. *Borlase's* and Sir *John Temple's* History of the *Irish Rebellion*, in 1641. with Sir *Henry Tichborne's* Account of the Siege of *Drogheda*, in a Letter to his Lady, annexed to Sir *John Temple's* History; and from the many Instances of the Divine Mercy, vouchsafed to the Besieged; which the Rev. Dr. *Nicholas Bernard*, Dean of *Ardagh*, was an Eye-Witness to, and afterwards published an Account of, in his History of that Siege, in the Year 1642.

And whoever can be so hardy, to disown the visible Hand and Goodness of *God*, in the signal Preservation of those two *Protestant* but weak Fortresses, from the Strength and Power of so great a Body of the *Irish Papists*, who were resolved to destroy them; may as well deny the Light which shines in the Brightness of the Firmament: For we have not only heard with our Ears, but many of us have seen with our Eyes, how *God* has delivered us from our cruel Enemies; how he set us up above our Adversaries, and rid us from the wicked Men.

For it is not full fifty Years ago, when such was our unhappy Case in this Kingdom, by the many Evils we endured, and what we daily saw coming upon us, that we had nothing left to rescue us from the Weight of Miseries we then groaned under, but the Arrival of His late Majesty  
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• See the History of *Tredath* or *Drogheda*, by Dr. *Nic. Bernard*, 1642.

See Dr. *Borlase's* History of the execrable *Irish Rebellion*, from pag. 59. to pag. 69.

See *Hibernia Anglicana*, or the History of *Ireland*, by *Rich. Cox*, Esq; Part 2. Reign of King *Charles I.* Lon. 1690. from pag. 87. to pag. 91.

See the Rev. Mr. *George Walker's* History of the Siege of *Derry*.

See Sir *Henry Tichborne's* History of *Tredath* or *Drogheda*, in a Letter to his Lady; annexed to Sir *John Temple's* History of the *Irish Rebellion*.



*King William*, of glorious Memory, who, under God, was the happy Instrument of securing our *Lives*, restoring us to our *Estates*, to our *Liberties*, to our *Religion* and to our *Country*.

Here then did the *Great Governor of the World*, by this signal and unexpected Act of *Providence*, quickly put a Check to the proud Waves which threatned to swallow us up; and when the Measure of the Iniquities, and the Power of our Enemies was at the very Height, then did the *Almighty* wonderfully interpose in our Behalf; he remembered us in our low *Estate*, and he redeemed us from the Hands of our Enemies; such Deliverance then, and such repeated Acts of Mercy, do certainly deserve and command the best Returns we can make for God's Goodness, and for the Wonders he has wrought for us among the Children of Men.

Which leads me, in the *Last Place*, to consider, What Uses and Improvements we are to make of these Considerations.

First then, We are ever engaged, by all the Ties of Love and Gratitude, to return our most humble Tribute of Praise and Thanksgiving, to the *Divine Majesty*, who sheltered us under the Shadow of his Wings amidst all the Storms and Tempests which surrounded us, 'till, by his watchful and fatherly Care, he restored us to that Peace and Safety, which we now so happily enjoy. As we, then, must ascribe our whole Deliverance to the same gracious and merciful God; so we must not fail to offer up to Him, the Sacrifice of our Lips, our most sincere and constant Praises; to tell out the Works and Wonders of His Love with Gladness, to sing unto the Lord as long as we live, and to sing Praises unto our God, while we have a Being.

But further, we must live up to the Mercies we have received; and by our present and future Obedience to the *Divine Laws*, let the World see, that, as we profess the best and purest Religion, so we walk answerably to our *Holy Profession*, and firmly adhere to that *Christian Faith* which we own and confess, and which by the *Inspiration of Holy-men* immediately sent from God, was once delivered to the Saints.

For which Faith, we should be ready to lay down our Lives, and if need be, to seal our Profession with our Blood: And still to remember, that the best Security which we, or any Nation or People can have for our Preservation and Defence, is the due Observation of God's Laws; for it is Righteousness only which exalteth a Nation; but Sin is the Reproach,

*Reproach*, and in the end will be found to be the certain Ruin of any People.

Yet still human Means are not to be neglected ; nor must Men expect, that *Almighty God* will interpose by any extraordinary Miracles of his Power, if they do not lay hold of the ordinary Methods of his *Providence*, to guard them from the present, and to defend them from future Dangers.

Now to bring these Things nearer to our selves : Does it not well become us, the *Protestant* People of this Land, a little to reflect on our present Situation, with respect to the great Number of *Papists* in this *Kingdom*, who have more than once brought us to the very Brink of total Ruin ? Do we then imagine, that *Popery* has lost it's Sting ? Or have the destructive Principles of the *Romish Church*, been yet publicly disowned, or exploded by the Votaries of that *Religion* ? No surely, they have not : And while these remain, Men of that Persuasion will be too often tempted to act according to those Principles, and again endeavour to throw us into new *Convulsions*.

To lessen these Dangers, and to prevent many future Mischiefs, which may arise from this Quarter, two Ways yet seem to be left ; and humanly speaking, these two, in the Course of a few Years, would, *under God*, be attended with great Success ; and they are these,

*First*, A wise and prudent Execution of the Laws against *Popery*.

*Secondly*, Effectual and Christian Methods for the general Instruction of the *Irish Natives* in the Principles of True Religion, and the *English Tongue*.

*First*, To the Execution of the Laws against *Popery* : We all know the great Influence the *Romish Clergy* have over their People ; and it can be no Secret, that, a very great Number of *Romish Ecclesiasticks* have, in Defiance of the Laws, lately come into this *Kingdom* ; that many *Convents* have been opened by *Jesuits*, *Monks* and *Fryars* ; and many new and pompous *Mass-Houses* have been erected in some of the most conspicuous Places of our great *Cities*, where there were none before ; that such Swarms of Vagrant, Immoral *Romish Priests* have appeared, that the very *Papists* themselves have complained of their Burden<sup>r</sup>.

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<sup>r</sup> See the Report of the Lords Committees, of the House of Lords of Ireland, appointed to enquire into the State of *Popery*, in this Kingdom. Dublin printed by George Grierson,



Should not then a serious Thought of these Things, and of the Dangers, which may hence arise to the *Protestant Religion*, to his Majesty's *Government*, and to the *Peace of the Nation*, awaken us all to think of timely and suitable Remedies, to prevent, if possible, these growing Evils, which, one time or other, may prove fatal to our *happy Settlement* in *Church and State*.

This should, of course, engage all *Magistrates*, who are immediately empower'd to execute the Laws against *Popery*, to be vigilant and active in the Discharge of their several Duties; and, as the *Peace and Tranquility* of the *Kingdom*, from time to time, may require, to enter upon a steady, and vigorous Execution of the *Laws* against all *Regulars* and *vagrant Priests*, and all Persons exercising *Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction*, contrary to the known *Laws of this Kingdom*: To have a strict Eye, and a strait Hand upon these men; since by their Principles and Practice, they make no Difficulty to break through all Laws, both Human and Divine, to make this *Protestant Nation* submit to the *Romish Yoke*, and by that means, to bring upon us those Troubles and Calamities, which were so fatal to our *Protestant Forefathers*.

But lastly, if ever we hope to prevent the Train of these growing Evils; if ever we expect to see this *Kingdom* thoroughly *Protestant*, proper *Christian* methods must be taken, for the *general and effectual Instruction* of the *Irish Natives* in the *Principles* of true *Religion*, and the *English Tongue*; And in this all *Orders and Degrees* of Men among us, should be engaged; the *Nobility*, the *Magistrates*, the *Clergy*, and the *People* ought chearfully to concur in this Great and Glorious Design, of carrying the glad Tidings of the *Gospel* to those, who have hitherto sat in *Popish Darkness*, even in the *Shadow of Death*; that we may at length happily *guide their Feet into the way of Peace*.

For since it is found by Experience, That all the other methods, to prevent the *further Growth of Popery*, have not proved *effectual*; nor has the *Nation*, in more than a Century and a half, yet become *Protestant*; when all the *penal*, and other wholesome *Laws*, which, from time to time, have been wisely *enacted*, to secure us from the numerous Body of *Papists*,

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Grierison, 1731. See The Report of the State of *Popery*, within the Counties of *Mayo* and *Galway*. *Dublin*, printed by George Grierison, 1731.

See the present State of *Popery* in *England*. *London* printed by A. Dodd, near *Temple-Bar*, 1733.

*Papists*, and *Romish Ecclesiasticks*, have not had their desired Effect; since so great Numbers of that dangerous Persuasion, do still remain among us, unreformed, unreclaimed, and are like to continue their destructive Errors, and Disaffection to this *Protestant Government*, to future *Generations*: What remains, But that all wise and good Men, good *Protestants*, and *Loyal Subjects*, do all, in their several *Stations*, chearfully and powerfully concur, in this truly *Christian* and generous Design, freely to impart Share of that Light of the *Gospel* (which we now happily enjoy) to all the *Popish Inhabitants* of this *Land*? And let us not be discouraged; if the Work be great, *God* is greater, and he will, earlier or later, bless and prosper it in our Hands.

But some will say, If the *Christian* Instruction of the *Irish Natives* in *True Religion*, be a Design of so great and general Concern, so acceptable to *God*, and so beneficial to the Publick, as no doubt it is; Why has it not been attempted already? Why have not our Forefathers done something toward it? Why have not the Great *Estates* of the *Realm* set their Shoulders to the Work, more effectually to carry on this *Glorious Undertaking*?

I answer: This has been done by many Persons very commendably, and very successfully; and, if not in so general a Manner, as could be wished for, yet in such Measure, and in such Degrees, as the Nature of the Work, and the Situation of Affairs in this *Kingdom*, would allow.

For, the Wars and Confusions of former Times, before the Reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, and the constant Struggles of the *Irish*, to throw off the *English Government*, put every Thing into Disorder; and often render'd this whole *Kingdom*, almost, *A Field of Blood*. Nay, in Her Time, when the *Reformation* began to spread among us, there was little settled Peace or Order, till the total Suppression of the *Rebellions* of the *Earls* of *Tyrone* in the *North*, and *Desmond*, in the *South*.

But Things are now much alter'd; The *Irish*, who formerly led an unsettled and roving Life, in the Woods, Bogs and Mountains, and lived upon the Depredation of their Neighbours; they, who, in the Morning devoured the Prey, and, at Night divided the Spoil, have now for many Years past, become quiet and civilized; they taste the Sweets of *English Society*, and the Advantages of *Civil Government*; they trade in our *Cities*, they are employed in our *Manufactures*, they are received into *English Families*, and are treated with great Humanity, by the *Protestants*. The Heads of their *Septs* and *Clans*,



*Clans*, and the *Chiefs* of the great *Irish Families*, who cruelly oppressed and tyrannized over their *Vassals*, are now dwindled, almost to nothing; most of the antient *Popish Nobility* and *Gentry* of this *Kingdom*, being now become *Protestant*. So that the great Bulk of the *Irish Papists* is, chiefly, of the meaner and lower Sort of People, who shew no Sort of Aversion to the *English Customs, Habit or Order*, which now universally prevail thro' the *Kingdom*.

The poorer Sort of *Irish* most chearfully send their Children to the *English Protestant Schools*, provided they are taught *Gratis*: The *Irish Language*, as to the reading of it, is now in a manner become a dead Letter to the *Natives*, and the *Characters* of it as little understood, as the *Danish*, or *Runick*: It is not now read, or made use of by the *Irish* themselves, who are all desirous to read, write, and to speak the *English Tongue*; the happy Consequence of planting, already, so many *English Schools* in the *Kingdom*: And as the *Wise Man* tells us, *That to every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heaven*, some favourable Incidents and Circumstances, to carry on every useful or laudable Design, for *God's Glory*, or the *Publick Good*: So this seems to be the happy Time pointed out to us, (by the good Providence of God) to spread abroad the *Light of the Gospel*, among the *Popish Natives* of this Land; that *God's saving Health* may be fully made known unto this whole *Nation*.

And I cannot but think, that if the many and beneficial *Laws* we now enjoy, of which not a few have been graciously afforded us, since the happy *Accession* of His present *Majesty* and His *Royal Father*, to the *Throne* of these *Realms*; I say, if these *Laws* were duly executed, particularly those relating to the *Endowment of Churches* with *Tythes* and *Glebe Lands*, for the Use of *poor* and *destitute Parishes*<sup>a</sup>.

If the *Laws*, lately passed for the erecting more *Churches*, and *Chappels of Ease*, for the *Publick Worship* of *Almighty God*, in those *Parishes* where they are much wanted<sup>b</sup>; if the *Laws*, for the better enabling the

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<sup>a</sup> See *Stat. 10 & 11 Car. 1. c. 2.* To enable Restitution of Improvements and Tythes. See *Stat. 15 Car. 1. c. 11.* For endowing of Churches with Glebe-Lands.

<sup>b</sup> See *Stat. 2 Ann. sess. 1. c. 10.* For the Exchange of Glebes. See *Stat. 2 Geo. 1. c. 14.* For the real Union and Division of Parishes. See *Stat. 1 Geo. 2. c. 22.* For explaining and amending an Act, Intituled, *An Act for the better Maintenance of Curates, within the Church of Ireland.*

*Clergy, having Cure of Souls, to Reside upon their respective Benefices,* and for the *Encouragement of English Protestant Schools*<sup>1</sup>, were likewise executed: If proper Digests, or Abstracts, were made of these *Statutes*, with legal Forms of Conveyance of those small Portions of *Land*, which all *Ecclesiastical, and all other Persons* whatsoever, are enabled to grant for *Churches and Glebes*, for the Use of the *poorer Clergy*, destitute of Glebe Land, and for *English Protestant Schools*. If these Things were done; and that all who have the Power and Ability, did by their Example give Life and Force to these *Laws*, and immediately set about the Work; what may not good Men expect from so happy Beginnings, and what may we not reasonably hope for, in the Progress of a few Years? And it could not be unreasonable to expect, that all those, whose Interest, or Inclination, at any time, engage them to remain in other Parts of his *Majesty's Dominions*, will so far wish well to the Peace, the Happiness and Tranquility of their own *Country*, as freely to impart Share of the good Things, which this Land affords, and which God hath blessed them with, to carry on this generous and Christian Undertaking.

By this means, they would render the most lasting Service to the whole *Community*, and, earlier or later, draw down God's Blessing upon themselves, and upon this *Church and Nation*. Nor can it be imagined, when the poorer *Papists* of the *Kingdom* see, that we seek not theirs, but them; that we have no other Views, but the Quiet and general Good of the *Kingdom*; their temporal Happiness, and their eternal Welfare; but in the End, this must reconcile us, and our *Holy Religion* to their Minds, and they will by Degrees open their Eyes, and be convinced of their former Errors. And would Gentlemen of *Estates and Fortune*, who are now so commendably employed in carrying on the many  
useful

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<sup>1</sup> See Stat. 8 Geo. 1. c. 12. For the better enabling the Clergy, having Cure of Souls, to Reside, &c. And for the Encouragement of Protestant Schools, within this Kingdom of Ireland. See Stat. 1 Geo. 2. sess. 1. An Act for rendering more effectual an Act, Intituled, *An Act for the better enabling of the Clergy, having Cure of Souls, to Reside upon their respective Benefices*. See the Clause in Stat. 5 Geo. 2. c. 4. for the further explaining and amending the Laws.

<sup>2</sup> See Lord Archbishop of Tuam's brief Account of the Laws now in Force in this Kingdom of Ireland, for encouraging the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, and Erecting of English Schools. Dublin, printed 1723.



*useful Improvements* of the *Kingdom*; wou'd they cast a favourable Eye on the low Estate of many of their *Terre Tenants*, who, by their extream Poverty, are not able to afford any *Christian*, or useful *Education* to their *Children*; who are in no sort of Circumstances to contribute to the raising of *Chappels of Ease* in wide extended *Parishes*, where they are much wanted; or even to the rebuilding, or decently repairing their decayed *Parish Churches*; many of which, by the *Wars* and *Confusions* of former Times, as well as somewhat to the Reproach of the present, still lie in Ruins, and neglected: When many of those *Tenants* are still less able to afford any Aid for the *Settlement* of a *Protestant Clergyman* among them, in *Parishes* of large Extent, yet often destitute both of *Glebe* and *Tythes*, for the necessary Support of the *Pastor*; the unhappy Case of so many *Parishes* in this *Kingdom*. If these Things were seriously considered, by Persons of Fortune and Character, what a real Advantage would it be to the other Parts of their *Estates*? When, instead of miserable *Hutts* and *Cottages*, a *Mass-House* and, it may be, the Habitation of a *Popish Priest*, they should behold a fair little *Protestant Village*, rising up, composed of a *Church*, an *English School*, and a House for a *Protestant Clergyman*, to enable him daily to converse with, and instruct his Flock, to *Reside* and live among his People: When these Things are regarded, with that Attention they deserve, may we not reasonably hope, to see a generous Emulation, to remedy so many past Evils, and to promote so much present and future Good; and not to let slip the present Opportunity, that is put into our Hands, of rooting out the *Ignorance* and *Barbarity* of former times; the sad, but true Occasion of the frequent *Rebellions* in this *Kingdom*?

But, as the Course of Things is now alter'd; so, let us, trusting in the good Providence of *God*, and assisted by the Favour and Advantage of the present *Laws*, not spare our Pains, nor our joint-Endeavours, to win over the Souls of the poor *Natives* to Virtue and Happiness; that we may, at last, bring them all to the true *Knowledge* and *Obedience* of *Christ*.

And, lest any thing should still be wanting to perfect this noble and *Christian Design*, His Majesty, out of His wonted *Goodness* and *Compassion* (to the Spiritual Wants of so many Thousands of His Subjects, in this *Kingdom*) has been graciously pleased, by His *Royal Charter*, to Incorporate a proper Number of the *Nobility*, *Clergy* and *Gentry* of this *Kingdom*, with power to elect and assume into their Number other Benefactors, being *Protestants*, to assist in carrying on this pious and commend-

able Work, of establishing and supporting a fit Number of *English Protestant Schools*, in those Parts of the *Kingdom*, where they are most wanted; and, where the Children of *poor Papists*, and all others, without any Charge to their Parents, may be instructed in the *Principles of True Religion*, and the *English Tongue*<sup>a</sup>.

Nor can we doubt, but, that many inestimable Benefits will apparently flow from this wise and excellent Provision: This is manifest from the great and surprizing Success of such a *Charter*, granted by *Queen Anne*, for the Benefit of the *Highlands*, and *Islands of Scotland*<sup>a</sup>. For no sooner was that incorporated Society formed and established by the Queen, and then seasonably and munificently encouraged by the *Royal Bounty* of our late Sovereign King *George the First*, and the same graciously continued by His present Majesty, than there appeared a general Concurrence of almost all Sorts of Persons, of *Station*, *Rank* and *Fortune* in *Great Britain*, to promote a Design so truly noble and praise-worthy. Which surely may afford us humble and well grounded Hopes of the like happy Effects from our honest and *Christian Endeavours*, in the same Way. For, If private Persons, in a voluntary *Society in Dublin*, a few Years ago, without any *Establish'd Fund* or Publick Encouragement, were yet enabled by their Influence and useful Labours, to do much Good, by such Methods as these<sup>a</sup>: What may not we reasonably promise our selves, from the Operation of a *Legal Charter*, countenanced and established by *Royal Authority*<sup>a</sup>.

For, reckoning the Parishes in *Ireland* to be near 2300<sup>b</sup>, and but 1000  
of

<sup>a</sup> See the *Royal Charter*, for the Encouragement and Support of *English Protestant Schools* in *Ireland*, which passed the Great Seal of this Kingdom, Oct. 24. 1733.

See a Copy of said *Royal Charter*, printed at *Dublin*, by *George Grierson*, Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty, 1733.

<sup>a</sup> See the Account of the Success of that Charter in *Chamberlain's State of Great-Britain*, in the Years 1730, 1731, 1732.

See the Account of the Proceedings of the incorporated Society, for the propagating the Gospel in the *Highlands* and *Islands of Scotland*, 1730, 1731, 1732.

<sup>a</sup> See the Account of the Charity Schools in *Ireland*, reported from the Year 1717 to 1724, annexed to the several Anniversary Sermons, preached at the General Meeting of the *Children educated in the Charity Schools in Dublin*, from the Year 1717 to 1724.

<sup>a</sup> See an humble Proposal for obtaining His Majesty's Royal Charter, to incorporate a Society for promoting *Christian Knowledge* among the poor Natives of the *Kingdom of Ireland*. *Dublin*, printed for *Geo. Grierson*, 1700.

<sup>b</sup> See an *Essay on the Trade and Improvement of Ireland*, by *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; Part 2. pag. 6. *Dublin*, printed 1731.



of these to be endowed, even with one Acre of Land, in Pursuance of the late *enabling Statutes* ; That a *School-house* be afterwards erected, for the necessary Accommodation of a *Master*, and at the lowest Computation, but ten *Popish Children* to be therein educated *gratis* ; this will afford, at one Time, *Annual Christian Instruction* to *Ten Thousand Children*, of *poor Natives*, which (with God's Blessing) may lay a fair Foundation for the further Increase and Advancement of the *Protestant Religion* in this *Kingdom*.

On this Occasion, it may not be amiss to observe, That as the *happy Deliverance* of *this Day* was owing, under the *Providence* of *Almighty God*, to a timely Discovery of the *hideous Treason* by a single *Person*, a meer *Irishman* ; So we cannot attribute the Horror, which he conceived at so many designed Barbarities, to any Thing, with so much Reason, as to his happy Education in the *Protestant Religion*, *first*, very probably in some *English Protestant School*: From whence we may also reasonably infer, that had the same *Christian Methods* been then used, for the general *Instruction* of the *Irish Natives*, in the Principles of *true Religion*, which have been attempted since ; it is probable, *Owen O Connelly*, had  
hardly

\* *Owen O Connelly*, was bred up a Servant in the Family of Sir *John Clotworthy*, Ancestor in the Female Line, to the noble Family of the Lord Viscount *Massareen*.

A few Days after *Owen O Connelly* had made the Discovery of the *Rebellion*, the Lords Justices and Council of *Ireland* most heartily recommended him to the Earl of *Leicester*, then Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, for some Mark of His Majesty's Royal Favour, in Recompence of that Faith and Loyalty he expressed, to his own very great Danger ; as appears by the Postscript of the Letter, addressed to the Earl of *Leicester*, from the Lords Justices and Council of *Ireland*, giving an Account of the Beginning and fearful Progress of this execrable Rebellion : Dated at *Dublin*, Oct. 25. 1641. See Sir *John Temple's* History of the *Irish Rebellion*, from pag. 27. to the end of pag. 32.

But His Majesty being, at that very time, at *Edinburgh* in *Scotland*, and the *English* Parliament then sitting, and being made acquainted with the Contents of the Earl of *Leicester's* Letters, the House of Commons immediately voted a Supply of Men, Money and Ammunition, to carry on the War against the Rebels ; and that *Owen O Connelly*, who discovered the great Treason, shou'd have 500*l.* presently paid him, and 200*l.* per Ann. Pension, until Provision of Land of Inheritance, of a greater Value, should be made for him ; as may be seen in Sir *John Temple's* History of the *Irish Rebellion*, pag. 18, 19, 20. pag. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32. and again in pag. 44. *Dublin*, printed 1724. And as a worthy Person, belonging to the Family of the Lord Viscount *Massareen*, does report ; *Owen O Connelly* was, for his singular past Services, made a Lieutenant Colonel by His Majesty King *Charles I.* and died in that Post ; being afterwards slain in an Engagement near *Antrim*, Anno Dom. 1649.

See Dr. *Borlase's* History of the *Irish Rebellion*, pag. 225.

And

hardly been so particular and signal an Instrument, in discovering this horrid *Conspiracy*, nor, perhaps, had there been any Occasion for this Day's *Anniversary Solemnity*. But, however that may be, we certainly cannot celebrate the same in a more rational manner, nor render it more useful and serviceable to the *Publick*; than by endeavouring, to the utmost of our Power, to spread abroad that *Light*, which we enjoy, far and wide among all those, who have not been blessed with the Shine and Benefits of it; since a single Person, who had but just tasted of its *Excellence*, did yet, under *God*, render such lasting Good and Service to the *Protestants* of this Kingdom. And should we neglect laying the Foundation of the same Good, or not use the proper means, to enlighten the Minds of those, who still continue in gross Darkness and Error, shall not their Blood, and the Blood of those, who may hereafter suffer by their Means, be required at our Hands? But rather, Let us improve upon *God's Mercies*, than provoke his Judgments: Such a continued Succession of Blessings, as we have received, calls upon us for an uncommon Return; and as nothing, but Innocence and Holiness of Life can shew, that we are not altogether unworthy of the Mercies which have been already vouchsafed to us, so that alone can give us well grounded Reason to hope, that *God*, who has hitherto wrought so great Things for us, will still continue to be our *Refuge, our Shield and mighty Defence*.

To conclude: Let us, my Brethren, to whom *Almighty God* hath favourably committed the *Word of Reconciliation*, and hath been graciously pleased to intrust to our Charge, the Care of the Souls of his People.

Let us then, as the *Ministers of Christ*, and Stewards of the *Mysteries of God*, incessantly labour in our several important *Pastoral Offices and Employments*, for their *Christian Instruction and Reformation*; that so we may promote, among the Members of our own *Communion*,  
a Piety,

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And though he did not live, to receive the Fruit of the great Service he had done to this Kingdom, in the timely and providential Discovery of this horrid Conspiracy; yet the Legislature took care to secure to his Posterity the Reward, which he so justly merited himself: For when the memorable Act of Settlement passed in this Kingdom, in the Year 1662. there were Lands of some of the Rebels forfeited Estates, in the County of *Dublin*, to the Value of 200l. *per ann.* ascertained, and expressly secured, for the Use of *Arthur and Martha O Connelly*, Orphans of *Col. Owen O Connelly*.

See *Meriton's Abridgment* of the Act of Settlement, pag. 21. Sect. 56, and 151. in his *Abridgment of the Irish Statutes*, *Dublin* printed, 1700.



a Piety, suitable to the *Religion* they profess, and effectually prevent the Increase of *Popish Superstition* and *Idolatry* in this Kingdom.

And as ever we wish, that our Labours may prove successful, or do heartily desire to discharge the weighty Duties of our *Ministerial Functions*, to the due Advantage of those of whom we have willingly taken the *Overfight and Care*; Let us, in order to obtain these excellent Ends, lay hold of every good Opportunity, which the Benefit of our present *Laws* doth so manifestly afford, to promote our effectual *Residence* among our People, that so we may be the better enabled, as *good Shepherds*, to *watch over* our *Flocks*, *Day and Night*, to distribute to them their Portion of the *Bread of Life*, the Word of God, in due Season; and both publickly in the *Pulpit*, and *privately* from *House to House*, to warn every one of them, of their Sins and Errors; and fairly to propound the great Truths of the *Gospel* to their Minds. Let us, still, in this active becoming Manner, wisely and usefully employ our selves; Let us daily endeavour, more and more, to win over the *Popish Natives* to our *Holy Religion*; and let us always have an especial Eye to the useful and *Christian Education* of their Children; that by these merciful and tender Methods of the *Gospel*, we may labour to shew both Parents and Children the *Native Beauty* and *Excellency of that Religion*, which we propose for their *Imitation* and *Acceptance*.

It is true, this at all times was, and ever will be our bounden, and our *Christian Duty*; yet it seems more peculiarly so at this Time, since the *Eyes of God and Men* are *upon us*, to observe our Behaviour in a Concern of so great and general Importance. Wherefore *Men, Brethren, and Fathers*, Let us all chearfully and powerfully concur in this Great and Glorious Design; and as these things, which I have taken the Freedom to recommend, are surely *True*, as these *Things are Honest*, as these *things are Just*, as these *things are Lovely*, and as these *things are of good Report*; so, *my Brethren, if there be any Virtue, if there be any Praise*, Let us seriously think of, Let us constantly practise these Things.

And since the *Goodness of God* hath been so visible, in detecting so many *Plots and Conspiracies*, for the utter Subversion of the *Protestant Religion*, and the whole Frame of *Government*, under which we happily live; Let us not fail, upon all Occasions, to shew our best and ready Endeavours for their Service and Security.

In order to this, Let us inviolably continue our firmest *Duty* and *Allegiance* to His *Majesty*, and to His *Royal Illustrious House*; and testify our most stedfast Adherence to our happy *Establishment in Church and State*. Let us prize and value, and, in our several *Stations*, support and defend this *Excellent Constitution*, as becometh *Good Men, Good Protestants* and *Faithful Subjects*; and always preserve the true Interest of the same, near to our Minds, and nearer our Hearts: Let us reckon it the peculiar Felicity of our Times, that we are blessed with a *Prince* steadily professing our *Holy Religion*; who, by His many *Eminent* and *Royal Qualities*, by His constant Views and Endeavours to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of His People, is so justly entitled to the Love and Obedience of all His Subjects.

Nor must our Thankfulness be wanting, when we behold His *Royal Consort*, Early and Gloriously distinguished for the *firmest Adherence* to the *Protestant Faith*; shining and adorned with all those Amiable, and *Christian Virtues*, which render Her *Majesty* so great a Blessing to these *Nations*, and to all the *Royal Family*. And still to render our *Happiness* as lasting as it is great, we see their *Majesties* blessed with a *numerous Progeny*, highly remarkable for those great and *Princely Accomplishments*, which give us the most pleasing Hopes of a long Succession of these Blessings to future Ages.

In a Word, Let us, to whom *Almighty God* hath graciously vouchsafed these, and many other inestimable Mercies; Let us, whom he hath so wonderfully *delivered* out of the *Mouth of the Lyon*, and from the *Paw of the Bear*; Let us, who daily taste of his *Goodness*, still depend upon his *Almighty Power*, and we shall find his *Arm* not shortned, but stretched out still for our *Support* and *Defence*; and, if we do not by our Sins defeat his Gracious Purposes, we may humbly hope, that our Posterity and our Children, which are yet unborn, may continue to speak of the *Loving-kindness* of the *Lord*, as we do, with *joyful Lips* and *Hearts*, *this Day*; and thus to shew forth his *Mercy and Truth*, from one Generation to another.

Now to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be ascribed all Honour, Power and Glory, for ever and ever. *Amen.*



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## APPENDIX.

**T**HE following Pages, which relate to the Employment of the *Poor Natives of Ireland*, in *Work and Labour*, as well as their *Instruction in True Religion*, are now laid before the *Reader*, in this *Appendix*; since they could not be conveniently inserted in the *Compals of the Sermon*.

Among the many Advantages, which this *Nation* may receive, by a proper Number of *English Protestant Schools* being raised in those Parts of the *Kingdom*, where they are most wanted, it will not be found of the least Service, That, in the Course of a few Years, these little *Nurseries of Religion* may, very likely, become useful *Seminaries of Labour and Industry*. Even a single Acre of Land in a *Parish*, if no more shou'd be granted, may both afford a proper Dwelling-Place for the *English Protestant Master*, and give some small Beginning, at least, to teach the Youth under his Care, early to acquire an Habit of *Labour*: And to this End it will be proper, That, together with the *Holy Scriptures*, the *Church Catechism*, and the *Book of Common Prayer* (in which they must be first, and always, carefully instructed) they may likewise have some useful little Tracts (or Extracts, out of approved Books) of *Husbandry*, put into their Hands; which may give their Minds an early Turn to *Country-Affairs*, and teach them, in the best Manner, how to manage, manure and improve, a rich or an unkindly Soil for Corn or

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Herbage,

<sup>a</sup> See *Jeshro Tull's Book of Husbandry*. *Dublin*, 1733. Recommended by *The Dublin-Society*. See *J. Houghton's Collection*, relating to Husbandry and Trades. 4 Vol. *London*, 1727, 1728. See *Instructions for planting and managing Hops*, and raising Hop-Poles, by *The Dublin-Society*, 1733.

N. B. The Gentlemen of the Board of Husbandry, or *The Dublin-Society*, will no doubt, with Pleasure, communicate their Sentiments, to render this View as extensive and beneficial, as the Nature of the Design will allow.

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Herbage, for Plants or Roots, for Nurseries of Fruit and Forest-Trees suitable to the Soil, and as far as the Extent and Nature of the Ground, which they have to improve, will allow.

This, of course, will teach the hardy and docile Youth how, most fitly and profitably, to plant and to garden, to plow and to sow ; how to dress and to *till the Ground*, and to love *laborious Work and Husbandry*, which the Most High hath ordained. Ecclus. vii. 15.

Indeed, the Distress to which many of our *Inhabitants*, more especially of the *Northern* Parts of this *Kingdom*, were reduced to, in the late Year of Scarcity and Want of *Bread-Corn*, should certainly awaken us all, to think of some timely Provision against any such threatening Day of Evil.

For, had not the seasonable and signal Charity of some Eminent and Great Men, had not the benevolent Concurrence of many other Persons of Worth and Character, been wisely employed in bringing timely Food to us, from *Foreign* and *Distant Countries*, at a considerable Expence, and then, in taking due Care of the Distribution of the same, at low and easy Rates, to the Wanting-People ; the Distress of that melancholy Time had, in all human Probability, proved much more calamitous and fatal, than it did. This then, should constantly prevail upon us to encourage *Tillage* and all kinds of useful *Husbandry*, as well for the constant Relief and Employment of the *Poor*, as for the due Support of those, who must necessarily subsist by their Labours ; since both the *Rich* and the *Poor* live and *meet together* ; *the Lord is the Maker of them all*. Proverbs xxii. 2. And it should also teach us to be so discreet and wise, as not only to provide every Year Food sufficient for the Mouths of the *Inhabitants of the Land*, but likewise, to lay up something in Store, to *keep Food in the Cities*, when the Land proves less fruitful than usual ; or when, by the Inclemency of the Seasons, it doth not yield its due and expected Increase.

Now, to do this effectually, we must early and carefully teach the Youth, born in low Life, how they may, most profitably, *manure* and *labour* that Portion of Ground, which the *Great God* hath given, for their and our *common Food* and *Sustenance* : And this may be usefully carried on, either in *Farms* and *Country-Settlements*, where the Spirit of *Planting* and other useful Improvements have prevailed ; or, in *Working-Colonies*, by a Body of Youth, under the Care of proper *Directors* ; where the Labours of the younger Persons may both yield

Support



Support and Maintenance sufficient for themselves, and where, in a little time, they may render Help to that very *Foundation*, which first relieved their own Wants, and by this Means, may at last become *not chargeable to any*, well knowing, with the *Wise Man*, That, if due Care be taken, much *Food will certainly be found in the Tillage of the Poor*. Proverbs xiii. 23.

And though the Business of the *Spade*, the *Mattock*, and the *Plow-share* may still employ the Hands of many ; yet there is great Part of our *Home-Products* and *Manufactures*, particularly those of the *Flaxen* and *Hempen Kind*, which may both afford constant Work and Relief to many indigent Persons<sup>b</sup>, and at the same time advance the *Trade*, and the *Riches* of the Kingdom. And as the farther enlarging our *Linen Manufactures* has been graciously recommended to us from the *Throne*, so we cannot more usefully, or commendably employ ourselves, than by still endeavouring to advance that *Branch of Trade* to greater Perfection, which, we all know, is become so necessary to the Support of the *Kingdom*. And if, at the same time, we can render our honest Views, in this respect, subservient to the Ends and Service of the *Protestant Religion*, as no doubt we may, we cannot fail of the chearful Concurrence of all, who wish well to the *Protestant Interest of this Nation*: For as all Persons whatsoever, are enabled to grant one *Acre of Land*, for the Use of an *English Protestant School*, as before mentioned ; so, by good Management, cou'd not Part, at least, of the same Portion of Land, though small in Compass, be usefully employed in raising of *Flax or Hemp*<sup>c</sup>, which, by the Direction of the *Master*, and the Labour of the *Youth* under his Care, may be afterwards dressed, and render'd fit for the Wheel in the *Spinning School* ? Which *Schools*, as they have been formerly supported by the Care of the *Board of Linen Manufacture*, so it is not unlikely, but they may be still farther encouraged by the same Honourable and *Useful Board*.

And, as many of the poorer Youth of both Sexes may find sufficient Employment in these *Schools*, so at the same time, they cannot want some leisure Minutes for their *Christian Instruction in True Religion*,

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<sup>b</sup> See the 1st and 2d Part of An Essay on the Trade and Improvement of Ireland, by Arthur Dobbs, Esq; Dublin, printed 1729, 1731.

<sup>c</sup> See the Advantages which may arise to the People of Ireland, by raising of Flax and Flax-Seed: Drawn up by Order of The Dublin-Society, 1732.

which, by the extream Poverty of their Parents, they are otherwise too often deprived of.

We cannot but be exceedingly moved, as we are *Men*, and as we are *Christians*, at the deplorable State of the *Poor* of this *Kingdom*<sup>a</sup>, who well deserve our Compassion, and are surely entitled to our *Christian* Concern, for their necessary Support and Relief: And as great Part of their Calamities does certainly proceed from the want of *due*, and *proper Employment*; so nothing wou'd more effectually contribute to alleviate, and shorten their Sorrows, or perhaps, be of more real Service to the *Publick*, than to see them in a Family-State in *Work-Houses* together, maintaining themselves, or, at least, contributing to their own Maintenance by their own honest and proper Endeavours.

Work and Labour are always consistent with *Christian Education*, according to the *Apostolical Rule*, *That if any would not Work, neither should he Eat.* 2 Thes. iii. 10. If therefore, the Young Persons, whom we have a Desire to train up in *True Religion* and *Virtue*, were also constantly employed, some part of every Day, in a *Work-house* together; and did the *Corporations* of our great *Cities*, give some Encouragement for the raising such useful *Foundations* of *Work* and *Labour*; both for the due Employment of their *idle Youth*, and for the better Support and Maintenance of their numerous and aged *Poor*; what Advantage might not this produce, in a short time, to the whole *Community*; since the Success and Benefit of these useful *Institutions* are very visible in a neighbouring Nation<sup>c</sup>, and have been likewise carried on with singular Advantage in the *Capital* of this *Kingdom*? And, if the raising of *Work-houses* for the due *Employment of the Poor*, should at last prevail and take place, might not part of the same *Foundations* be properly and usefully set apart, as *Granaries*, or *publick Store-houses* for *Corn*; more especially, since such publick *Repositories* for *Grain* are found, by long Experience, to turn to very great Account in other *Nations* of *Europe*. And as these, and such other useful publick Works, seem to be the most likely Means to introduce *Labour*, *Industry* and *Virtue* among us, in the room of *Idleness*, *Popish Ignorance* and *Vice*, so, by these

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<sup>a</sup> See The Case of the Poor of *Ireland*, stated and considered, upon the common Principles of Christianity. *Dublin*, printed 1729.

<sup>c</sup> See The Account of *Work-Houses* in *England*: With a Preface to excite some such Application of our Charity in this Kingdom. *Dublin*, printed for J. Hyde, 1728.



these Wise and Christian Methods, we may at last hope, to see our *Holy Religion* sensibly getting Ground, and spreading far and wide, through the darkest and most distant Parts of this *Kingdom*.

A glorious, and a joyful Prospect! More especially pleasing and seasonable at this time; when we are happily favoured with the *Royal Countenance* and *Authority*; when we are supported and encouraged by so many wise and excellent *Laws*.

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## POSTSCRIPT.

THE melancholy Account of the Sufferings of the *Protestants* of this *Kingdom*, in the Year 1641, hath been honestly transmitted to us by the Pens of able and faithful *Historians*; whose Knowledge was grounded upon the Testimony of Persons of undoubted Credit, living Witnesses at that time: Yet the *Papists* of *Ireland*, instead of publicly disapproving the barbarous Actions of their Forefathers, or expressing their own just Concern for the unheard-of Cruelties, which the *Protestants* of this *Kingdom* endured in those Days of *Tribulation*, either do, or would seem to disown the Facts, recorded by the contemporary *Historians* of those Times; or, at least, do endeavour, by false Glosses, to extenuate and lessen the Account of that *Sea of Blood*, which was spilled in the *Massacres* of such great Numbers of innocent Persons, during that *Persecution*; which Sir *John Temple* compares with the Sufferings of the first *Professors* of *Christianity*: ‘For (says that Honourable Person) if we look into the Sufferings of the *Primitive Christians*, under the *Tyranny* and cruel *Persecutions* of the *Heathen Emperors*, we shall not certainly find any one *Kingdom*, though of a far larger Extent than *Ireland*, where more *Christians* suffered; or more unparalleled Cruelties were acted in many Years, than in the first two Months after the breaking out of this *Rebellion*.’ Within which Space of time, more than one hundred died

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\* See the Examination, at large, of Dr. Rob. Maxwell, Archdeacon of *Down*, afterward Lord Bishop of *Kilmore*, with the *Post-Information* to that Examination, July 7th, 1643. from pag. 126. to pag. 138. of Dr. *Borlase*’s History.

dred and fifty thousand *Protestants* were inhumanly massacred in cold Blood.

Moreover, these, and such like Cruelties and Murders have been publickly justified by the Authority of the *Romish Church*; and a Sanction given them, by the *Decrees* and *Bulls* of that *Man of Sin* at *Rome*, who sets himself up as *God*, above all *Powers* and *Principalities* upon Earth; who claims an Authority to alter the very Nature of Virtue and Vice, at his Pleasure: And, what is yet more astonishing, the *Papists* still render a blind and implicit Obedience to his absurd and wicked *Decrees*: Whereas, if they wou'd calmly and without Prejudice consider these things, they must allow, that it is high time for them to open their Eyes, to endeavour to judge for themselves, and to come out of *Babylon*; to disown the *Frauds* and *Errors*, the *shameful Idolatries*, and *abominable Cruelties* of that *Church*, that hath been made drunk with the Blood of the *Saints*, and of the *Martyrs* of *Jesus*; that hath been the Occasion of the cruel Deaths of such Multitudes of innocent Persons, who have suffered by her Means, without Number, as well as without Mercy.

And though the most cruel, as well as the most frequent Massacres of the *Protestants* in this Kingdom, in the Year 1641, were in *Ulster*; yet the other three Provinces of *Munster*, *Leinster* and *Connaught* had their large and deep Share of uncommon Miseries, of all kinds: Witness the *General Remonstrance* of the distressed *Protestants* in the *Province* of *Munster*, in the 102d Page of Sir *John Temple's* History. And when the Account of the inhuman Barbarities, and utter Depopulations in that Province, were faithfully collected by the Rev. Mr. Archdeacon *Byss*, by virtue of a *Commission* under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for that Purpose; that unfortunate Gentleman was barbarously murdered by the *Irish*, who expressed that to be the Cause of his Death, by which Means those Examinations were lost.

However, the *Massacre* of the *English Protestants*, near the *Silver Mines* in the County of *Tipperary*, and of a *Protestant* Clergyman, his Wife and four Children, near *Limerick*, which appears upon the Oath of *Anne Sherring*, in the same History, gives us a lamentable Specimen of the Cruelties of the *Irish*, in other Parts of that *Province*. And if we cast our Eyes upon the bleeding State of some part of the *Province* of *Leinster*, nearer the *Metropolis*, which is too evident, from the *Examinations* of the Lady *Butler*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Butler*, of the



the County of *Carlow*, and of *Joseph Wheeler Esq*; of *Stancarty* in the County of *Kilkenny*, recorded by *Sir John Temple*, from the 116th to the 121st Page of his History. This will open an amazing Scene of Barbarities, particularly at and near *Leighlin-Bridge*, at *Wells* and *Gowran*, in the Town of *Kilkenny*, at *Graigie*, and in other places in these Counties: Yet even these, if possible, are exceeded by the frightful *Massacre* of all the *Protestants*, Men, Women and Children, in the Town of *Sligo*, in the Province of *Connaught*; where *O Connor Sligo*, the most inveterate and cruel of the *Irish* Rebels, upon a due Consultation, as well with his Followers and Kindred, as with the whole *Body* of the *White Fryars* of that *Town*, who sat in *Council* together in their *Convent*, and there deliberated, what should be done with the miserable *Protestants* then in their Hands, it was at last resolved, that they should all be put to Death: Accordingly, at Midnight, these miserable People were first stripped stark naked, and then inhumanly murdered in the *Jail*, with the *Axes* and *Skeins* of two *Butchers*, hired to perform the bloody *Execution*.

The same wicked *Company* of *White Fryars*, went some time after in their *Habits*, in solemn *Procession*, with *Holy Water* in their Hands, to sprinkle the *River*, under the Pretence of cleansing and purifying it, from the Stain and Pollution of the Blood and dead Bodies of the *Hereticks*, as they were pleased to call the unfortunate *Protestants*, who were inhumanly slaughtered at that very time.

These, with many other uncommon Acts of Cruelty, which will hardly bear relating, are faithfully set forth in the *Examination* of *Mrs. Stewart*, Wife of *Mr. Thomas Stewart*, Merchant at *Sligo*; he being then massacred, with the rest of his Friends<sup>b</sup>.

And

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<sup>b</sup> See the Examination of the Rev. Mr. *J. Goldsmith*, Incumbent of *Berrisbool* in the County of *Mayo*, relating to the cruel Massacre of a great Number of *Protestants*, assembled at *Bellarragh*, near *Castle-Bar*, in their way to *Galway*; Dr. *J. Maxwell*, Lord Bishop of *Killalla*, and *Sir Henry Bingham*, being in their Company.

Promise of safe Conduct was first given them by the Lord *Mayo*, which was soon after broken; for most of that very Company, were afterwards basely murdered in the Way, by *Edmund Burk* and his Followers. The Bishop was wounded in his Head, and narrowly escaped with his Life: A short time before this, he was driven from his Episcopal House at *Killalla* by the Fury of the Rebels, who plundered him of his Goods, and injuriously treated his Person, while he was in their Power.

Their

And since many well-disposed *Protestants*, shocked and exceedingly moved at these Accounts, have been desirous to know when, and in what Parts of the Kingdom, these detestable Cruelties and *Massacres*, faithfully recorded by Sir *John Temple* and Dr. *Borlase*, were committed.

It is humbly presumed, it may not be judged improper at this time, nor unseasonable to the Occasion and Design of the foregoing Discourse, to re-print and publish Dr. *Borlase*'s authentic *Collection* of the several *Murders*, perpetrated by the *Papists* on the *Protestants* in the several Counties of *Ireland*, without any *Provocation* whatsoever, but out of a blind and mad Zeal for the Advancement of *Popery*; though this could only be accomplished, by the total *Extirpation* of the *Protestants* of this Kingdom.

Accordingly, the following Historical Collections, taken from authentic Examinations upon Oath, by virtue of *Commissions* under the Great Seal of *Ireland*, for that Purpose; which put these Matters in a clear Light, and past all manner of Doubt, are now presented to the Reader, as they appear from pag. 109. to pag. 125. of the *Appendix* to Dr. *Borlase*'s History of the *Execrable Irish Rebellion*. London, printed 1680. And are as follow—

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Their Outrage and Cruelty in the Barony of *Tyrawly*, where he lived, was such, that, by the Instigation of the *Fryars*, they compell'd above 40 *English Protestants*, some of them Women and Children, to the hard Fate of either dying by their Swords, or drowning themselves in the Sea. These unfortunate People (who had formerly turned *Papists*) in a great Strait what to do, after some Pause, chose the latter, and committed themselves to the Deep, rather than to the Mercy of the Rebels; accordingly, they were forced, with the naked Weapons of those inexorable Wretches, into the Sea, in the Harbour of *Killasta*, where they first waded up to the Chin in the Waves, with their Children in their Arms, and then all sunk down and perished together. See Sir *J. Temple*'s History, Pag. 106, and 107.

See the Examination of Captain *Anthony Stratford*, of *Charlemont* in the County of *Armagh*, concerning the Massacres of many hundred *Protestants*, in and near *Dungannon*, *Charlemont*, *Benburb*, *Loughgall*, &c. among whom were 14 Rev. *Protestant Clergymen*, beside a Multitude of other *Protestants* of the County of *Tyrone*, who suffered in the Parish of *Killamen*. No fewer than 300 of those unhappy People, being drowned in one Day. See Sir *John Temple*'s History, &c. pag. 110. and 111.



*A Collection of Murders in the several Counties of Ireland committed since the 23d of October, 1641. abstracted out of certain Examinations, taken by Virtue of Commissions under the Great Seal of Ireland, which said Particulars are singled (amongst infinite others of that kind) pointing to the Circumstances, and the Names of the Persons (or some of them) murdering or murdered : The fuller Evidence of which may be found (according to the Quotations) in the Archives of Dublin, now in Possession of the Clerk of the Council,*

*The County of Antrim.*

**T**HE Rebels confessed to this Deponent, that they killed in one Morning 954 in this County : And that besides them, they supposed they had killed 1100 or 1200 more in that County.

*Dr. Maxwell's Examination, C. Armagh, p. 11, 12.*

*The County of Armagh.*

*Protestants in Multitudes forced over the Bridge of Portnedown, whereby at several times there were drowned in the River of Banne above 1000.*

*Great Numbers of Protestants drown'd at Corbridge and Kynard in the County of Armagh.*

*Gertrude Carlisle, C. Tyrone, p. 3.  
Christian Stankaw, C. Armagh, &  
Owen Frankland, P. 2.  
Marg. Bromley, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
Rich. Newberry, C. Armagh, p. 2.  
Elinor Fullerton, C. Armagh, p. 2.  
Dr. Maxwell, C. Armagh, p. 11, 12.  
Henry Reed, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
Elizabeth Price, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
Jone Constable, C. Armagh, p. 3.  
Thomas Green, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
William Clerk, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
Edw. Saltenstall } C. Armagh, p. 3  
Geo. Littlefield }  
Dr. Maxwell, C. Armagh, p. 12.  
Alex. Creighton, C. Monaghan,  
p. 1.  
William Holland, C. Monaghan,  
p. 3.*

Mr. Fullerton, Clerk, Mr. Aubrey, Mr. Gladwich, } William Clerk, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
murdered in the Way towards Portnedown. } John Montgomery, C. Monaghan.

Many others murder'd; 5 murder'd soon after } Marg. Fillis  
the beginning of the Rebellion; 50 murder'd at } Christ. Stanhaw  
*Blackwater-Church*; 20 drown'd near the Water } Owen Frankland } C. Armagh, p. 1.  
of *Callon*, and several others murder'd. } Anne Smith  
Margaret Clerk  
Elinor Fullerton, C. Armagh, p. 2.

Mr. William Blundell drawn by the Neck, in a }  
Rope, up and down *Blackwater* at *Charlemont*, to con- }  
fess Money; and 3 Weeks after, he, with his Wife } Edw. Salzenstall } C. Armagh, p.  
and 7 Children, drown'd. 44, at several times, mur- } Geo. Littlefield } 9.  
dered: A Wife compelled to hang her own Hus-  
band; with several other notorious Murders.

Mr. Robinson the Minister, his Wife and 3 }  
Children, and 7 more, murdered. } Marg. Bromley, C. Armagh.

22 Protestants put into a thatch'd House in the }  
Parish of *Kilmore*, and there burned alive. } Anne Smith  
Marg. Clerk } C. Armagh, p. 1.  
Marg. Fillis  
Christ. Stanhaw }  
Elin. Fullerton } C. Armagh, p. 2.  
Elinor Matchet  
Jone Constable, C. Armagh, p. 1, 2.  
Capt. Jo. Perkins, C. Tyrone, p. 3.

The Lord *Causfield* murdered.

Dr. *Hodges*, with 43 more, murdered within a }  
quarter of a Mile of *Charlemont*. } Eliz. Price, C. Armagh, p. 1, 2.

The Wife of *Arnold Taylor*, great with Child, }  
had her Belly ripp'd up, then drown'd. } Eliz. Price, C. Armagh, p. 8, 9.

*Thomas Mason* buried alive.

17 Men, Women and Children, cast into a }  
Bogg pit in the Parish of *Dumcree*: Many more } Thomas Green, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
murdered

1500 murdered in 3 Parishes; 27 more mur- }  
dered; Mr. *Cambell* drown'd. } James Shaw, C. Armagh, p. 1.

300 Protestants stripped naked, and put into the }  
Church of *Loughgall*, whereof about 100 murdered }  
within the Church; amongst whom, *John Gregg* }  
was quartered alive, his Quarters thrown into the }  
Face of *Richard Gregg* his Father. The said *Richard* }  
was after there murdered, having received } Alice Gregge, C. Armagh, p. 1.  
17 or 18 Wounds, after cut into Quarters in this }  
Deponent's (his Wife's) Presence. Such as were }  
not murdered, were turn'd out a begging amongst }  
the *Irish*, naked and into the Cold; most of which }  
were killed by *Irish* Cripples, their Trulls and }  
Children.



180 drown'd (at twice) at the Bridge of *Callon*.  
100 (some say 200) more in a Lough near *Bal-*  
*limackilmorrogh*. } Capt. *Anthony Strafford*, *C. Armagh*, p. 2.

Mr. *Gabriel Constable*, and his Mother 80 Years  
old, murder'd. } *Jone Constable*, *C. Armagh*, p. 1.

500 murder'd at *Armagh*, besides 48 Families  
murder'd in the Parish of *Killaman*. } Capt. *John Perkins*, *C. Tyrone*, p. 6.  
} *Anth. Strafford*, *C. Armagh*, p. 2.

3 had their Brains knock'd out with a Hatchet,  
within the Church of *Benburb*; 8 Women drown'd  
in a River under the same Church; *Christopher*  
*Glover* murder'd. } *John Parry*, *C. Armagh*, p. 2.

Lieutenant *James Maxwell* (by order from Sir  
*Phelim O Neil*) was dragg'd out of his Bed (ra-  
ving in the height of a burning Fever) driven 2  
Miles and murdered; his Wife, great with Child,  
stripped stark naked and drown'd in the *Blackwater*,  
the Child half born. } Dr. *Maxwell*, *C. Armagh*, p. 9.  
} *John Parry*, *C. Armagh*, p. 3.

Mr. *Starkey* (about 100 Years old) and his 2  
Daughters stripped naked, the Daughters forced to  
support and lead their Father (he being not able  
to go of himself) and having gone 3 Quarters  
of a Mile, were all 3 drown'd in a Turf-pit. } Dr. *Maxwell*, *C. Armagh*, p. 9.  
} Capt. *John Perkins*, *C. Tyrone*, p. 6, 7.

Divers *Englishmen*, in the Parish of *Levilegish*,  
murder'd. } *John Gregge*, *C. Armagh*.

Mrs. *Howard*, Mrs. *Franklan* (both great with  
Child) and 6 of the Children murdered. } *Katherine Harcourt*, *C. Armagh*.

*The County of Catherlagh.*

*Richard Lake* hang'd at *Leighlin-bridge*; 16 more  
hang'd near that Place; 2 murder'd near *Cather-*  
*lough*; 2 Women hang'd up by the Hair of their  
Heads all Night, the next Day being found still  
alive, they were murdered. } *James Shaw*, *C. Catherlagh*, p. 1.

At or near *Leighlin-bridge*, 3 Men, with their  
Wives and Children, murdered; one Woman and  
her Daughter murdered; a Woman newly deliver'd  
of 2 Children, the one of them had his Brains bea-  
ten out against the Stones, and after thrown into  
the River *Barrow*, the other destroy'd; about 40  
*English* murdered thereabouts. Almost all the *Eng-*  
*lish* about *Gowran* and *Wells* hanged and murdered. } Dame *Anne Butler*, *C. Catherlagh*,  
p. 1.  
} *Joseph Wheeler Esq*; *C. Kilkenny*.  
} Sir *John Temple*, f. 129.

*A Collection of Murders, &c.**The County of Cavan.*

Many Protestants forced over the Bridge of Bel-  
turbet in the County of Cavan, and there drown'd.

Adam Bayly, and several others, murdered at  
Kilkolly in the County of Cavan.

William Rocket drown'd near Belhorbet.

Several Scotch Families destroyed, two of the  
Hovies and Abraham Jones murdered, with several  
other Murders committed at Butlers-bridge.

A distracted Gentleman run through with a  
Pike, he laughing the while.

William North, C. Cavan, p. 1.  
John Witsen, C. Cavan.  
Arth. Culm, Esq; C. Cavan, p. 6.  
Rob. Bennet }  
Rich. Smith } C. Cavan, p. 1.  
Jone Killin }  
Symon Westham, C. Cavan, p. 3.  
Marm. Batemanson, C. Cavan, p. 1.  
John Stephenson, C. Cavan, p. 3.  
Jane Cuthbertson }  
Elizabeth Poke } C. Cavan, p. 1.  
Mr. Rich. Parsons, C. Cavan, p. 6.  
Jane Cuthbertson, C. Cavan, p. 1, 2.  
Alex. Anderson, C. Cavan, p. 5.  
Jennet Kerns, C. Cavan, p. 1.  
Symon Grame, p. 1.  
Sarah Ranson, C. Fermanagh.

Rich. Parsons, C. Cavan, p. 5, 6.  
Symon Westnam, C. Cavan, p. 3.

*The County of Clare.*

Christopher Hebditch, and 16 more English Prote-  
stants, murdered at or near the Castle of Inchecrony.

Bertrice Hebditch, C. Clare, p. 1, 2.

*The County of Cork.*

Thomas Lencome, and his Wife, hang'd at their  
own Door; John Seller, a Miller, cut in Pieces  
hard by Ross; John Carpenter, and his Wife, hang'd  
in Mr. Morgan's Wood, and their 3 Children starv'd  
in the Place; Mary Tukesbury hang'd near there-  
unto; Mr. Tamuse, a Chirurgion-barber, killed in  
the Streets of Ross, by one Christopher Cloud.

Peter Perce of Ross-carberry, C.  
Cork.

*The County of Donnegall.*

William Mackenny, and his Mother in Law, and  
his Wife great with Child, murder'd, his said Wife  
having her Belly ripped up, and the Child cut out  
of the Womb.

Ralph Dutton }  
Anne Dutton } C. Donnegall, p. 2.

Robert



## A Collection of Murders, &c.

61

*Robert Atkins* Clerk, and 13 more, murdered at *Castledoe*. } *Mulrony Carol*, C. Donnegall, p. 1.

60 Persons, that came in Boats from *Killala*, } *Andrew Adair*, Elq; C. Mayo, p. 1.  
murdered by the *Mac Swines* and *O Boyles*.

### The County of Down.

80 forced to go on the Ice on *Lough-earn* till } *Peter Hill*, Esq; C. Down, p. 13,  
they brake the Ice, and were drown'd. } 14.

*Mr. Tudge* (the Minister of *Newry*) Lieutenant } *Peter Hill*, Esq; C. Down, p. 13.  
*Trevor* and his Wife, and 24 more (some count 50) } *Eliz. Pierce*, C. Down, p. 1.  
murdered and cut in Pieces at the Pass of *Ballonery*. } *Capt. Hen. Smith*, C. Down, p. 7.  
} *Arth. Macgennis*, C. Down, p. 1.

Divers murdered at *Castle-Island* and *Down*. } *Will. Gore*, C. Down, p. 1.

A *Scotchman*, an *Englishman* and a *Welshman*, }  
imprisoned in the Stocks at *Newcastle*, where they }  
lay without Breeches, upon raw Hides, that their } *Eliz. Pierce*, C. Down, p. 2.  
Joints rotted, infomuch that when two of them }  
were afterwards hang'd, one of their Feet fell }  
off by the Anckle.

A *Scotchman* being driven out of the *Newry*, }  
was knock'd on the Head by the Rebels; yet }  
recovering himself, came naked again into the }  
Town, whereupon the Rebels carried him and } *Owen Frankland* of the City of  
his Wife out of Town, cut him all to Pieces, } *Dublin*, *Sir John Temple's Hist.*  
and with a Skein ripp'd up his Wife's Belly, so } p. 96.  
that a Child dropp'd out of her Womb.

A *Dyer's Wife* of *Ross-Trevor*, was kill'd at }  
the *Newry*, and her Belly ripp'd up by the Re- }  
bels (she being great with Child of 2 Children) } *Philip Taylor*, C. Armagh, *Sir John*  
who threw her and her Children into a Ditch; } *Temple's Hist.* p. 97.  
and that he, this Deponent, drove away Swine }  
from eating one of her Children.

The Rebels confessed, that *Col. Brian O Neil* }  
kill'd about 1000 in this County, besides 300 } *Dr. Maxwell's Examination.*  
kill'd at *Killelagh*.

At *Scervagh-bridge* 100 drown'd, more 80, more }  
60, more 50, more 60; 27 Men murder'd. } *Cap. Hen. Smith*, C. Down, p. 7-

### The County of Dublin.

About the 28th of *December*, 1641. the Wife of }  
*Joseph Smithson* Minister, was carried from *Deans-* } *Joseph Smithson*, C. Dublin, p. 1.  
*grange* near *Dublin*, to *Stellorgan*, from thence to }  
*Powercourt*, and there she and her Servant hang'd.

*Henry*

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\* There is a small Lough called *Lough-earn*, in the Parish of *Anabilt*, near the Parish of *Dromore*, in the County of *Down*.

- Henry Maudesley* hang'd at *Moore-town*. Geo. Casbell, C. Dublin, p. 1.
- Mr. Pardoe* a Minister, and *William Rimmer* a Packet-Post, murdered at *Balrothery*, *Mr. Pardoe* being afterwards cast on a Dunghill, and his Head eaten with Swine. } Tho. Clitheroe Clerk, C. Dublin, p. 2.
- Derrick Hubert* of *Holm-Patrick*, Esq; murdered the 2d of December, 1641. } Marg. Hubert, C. Dublin, p. 1.
- Nicholas Kendiff* murdered near *Dublin*, since the Cessation. } John Johnson, C. Dublin, p. 1.
- Robert Fagan* murdered at *Clunduff*. } Marg. Fagan, C. Dublin.
- The County of Fermanagh.*
- Arthur Champion*, and 16 more, murdered at *Shanock-Castle*; at another time 24; at another time 2 more murdered. } William Ban, p. 2.  
 } Patrick O Bryan, C. Fermanagh, p. 2.  
 } Rob. Aldrick, C. Monaghan.  
 } Eliz. Dowsbury, C. Fermanagh.  
 } Eliz. Fletcher, C. Fermanagh, p. 1.  
 } Marg. Fermanagh, C. Fermanagh.
- One *Fermency* killed, and 14 hanged. } Marg. Barlow, C. Fermanagh.
- 7 hang'd at one time, and divers others put to Death. } Marg. Barlow, C. Fermanagh.
- 80 (some write 150) Men, Women and Children, burn'd and killed in the Castle of *Lisgorl* in the County of *Fermanagh*. } Matthew Brown, C. Monaghan.  
 } Alice Champion, C. Fermanagh, p. 3.  
 } Jo. Sympfon Gent. C. Fermanagh.
- 90 Protestants murdered at *Moneagh-Castle*, 80 at *Tullagh-Castle*; near *Cordiller*; 3 hang'd; one more hang'd. } Tho. Wenslow, C. Fermanagh, p. 1, 2.
- Mr. Middleton*, and 100 more, murdered by *Rowry Mac-Guire* at *Castleskeagh*. } Sir John Dunbar's Relation.
- 14 Protestants hang'd. } Rob. Flack, C. Fermanagh, p. 2, 3.
- 40 Protestants, in the Parish of *Newtown*, murdered. } John Parry, C. Fermanagh.
- 18 (some write 17) half hang'd in the Church of *Clownish*, and so buried. } Mrs. Aldrich, Sir John Temple's Hist. p. 95.
- 30 murdered in the Parish of *Clankelly*. } Hugh Stokes, C. Fermanagh.
- 12 more murdered in *Newtown*. } Robert French, C. Fermanagh.
- Willam Ogden* murdered. } Anne Ogden his Wife, C. Fermanagh.
- Parson Flack* 40 more (after Promise of safe Conveyance to *Ballyshannon*) drown'd by *Rowry Mac-Guire* and his Confederates. } Sir John Dunbar's Relation.
- 152 (another says 100) murdered at *Tully*, after Quarter given or promised them. } Rob. Aldrich, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
 } Rich. Bourk, C. Fermanagh, p. 1.
- 15 hang'd at *Lowtherstown*; 2 murdered at *Kynally*. } Rich. Bourk, C. Fermanagh, p. 1.
- A Child of *Thomas Stratton's* of *Newtown* boil'd to Death in a Chaldron. } Marg. Parkin, Eliz. Bursell, Sir John Temple's Hist. p. 101.



The County of Gallway.

Mr. Adam Novell, and 6 more, hang'd and murdered by the Lord of *Clanmorris*. } William Shuttleworth, C. Gallway.

*Hugh Langridge* murdered near *Logbreogh*, having received near 16 Wounds, and his Son having 9 Wounds and left for dead, yet recovered. } Ralph Lambert, C. Gallway, p. 1, 2.

Mr. Corbet, an ancient Minister, had his Head cut off by 2 young Cowherds near *Logbreogh*. } Idem p. 2.

The Son of an *Englishman* murdered; a Child so beaten, that he died within 3 Days. } Idem p. 2, 3.

65 Protestants (some say 80, some say 90, many of them Ministers) were murdered at the Bridge of *Shreel* alias *Shruel*, *Ludovicus Jones* being amongst the rest hurried there to that Intent, but escaped and died at *Dublin*, 1646. aged 104.

Eliz. Buchanan, C. Mayo, p. 1.  
Hen. Bringhurst, C. Mayo, p. 2, &c.  
John Goldsmith Clerk, p. 6.  
Hen. Langford }  
Rob. Brown } C. Roscommon, p. 3.  
James Brown }  
Thomas Johnson, C. Mayo, p. 3.  
Andrew Adair Esq; C. Mayo, p. 5.  
Thomas Hawet, C. Mayo, p. 3.

The County of Kerry.

Mrs. Whittell, her Husband, and 8 more, murdered on Sir *Valentine Brown's* Lands; *John* and *Simon Heard* killed near *Castlehaven*; Goodman *Cranbee*, his Wife and Children, murdered; 7 drown'd by O *Donevan's* Rebels. } John Heard, and Fortune his Wife, of Kilarney in the County of Kerry.

*Anthony Field's* Wife, and 7 more, destroy'd by Sir *Valentine Brown's* Tenants. } Anthony Field, C. Kerry.

Mrs. Burrill kill'd in her House by her own Servant; *Laurence Parry*, his 2 Sisters, and Mr. *Edward Lassel*, starv'd to Death; Mrs. *Huffie*, her Son and Daughter, and many more, killed, going from *Macrone* to *Cork* (with a Convoy which the Lord *Muskerry* did allow her) within a Mile of *Cork*. } Eliz. Wellington, C. Kerry.

The County of Kildare.

*Ralph Heyward* (having turn'd to Mass) was murder'd, his Wife and Children hang'd, the one at her Neck, the other at her Girdle; a Dog and a Cat hang'd with them. } William Hewetson Clerk, C. Kildare.

Robert

*Robert Wood* shot to Death.

*William Collis, C. Kildare, p. 1.*

*John Morley*, his Wife and Children, and one *John Plivic* (after they turn'd to Mass) were murdered. } *Robert Brown, C. Kildare, p. 1.*

*The County of Kilkenny.*

About the 20th of *December, 1641.* the *Protestants* were stripped naked at *Kilkenny*, and whereas some of those stripped People with Ropes of Straw covered some Part of their Nakedness, the Rebels set the Straw on fire, thereby burning and grievously scorching them. 6 Soldiers and 2 Boys having Quarter given them, were nevertheless hanged at *Kilkenny*.

*John Major of the City of Kilkenny, p. 1, 3.*

A young Girl stripped about *Easter, 1642.* in the City of *Kilkenny*, by a Butcher, her Belly ripp'd up, that her Intrails fell out; where the Mayor (upon the Complaint of the Mother) bad away with her and dispatch her, whereupon the Mother received 17 or 18 Wounds, and her other Child was also extreamly wounded, and all forced out of the City by Men, Women and Boys, throwing Stones and Dirt at them, so that the 2 Children died in a Ditch.

*Will. Parkinson, C. Kilkenny, p. 4.*  
*James Benn, City Kilkenny, p. 1, 4.*  
*John Maire, City Kilkenny, p. 2, 3.*  
*Anne Madefly, C. Kilkenny, Sir John Temple's Hist. p. 96.*

At *Kilkenny*, 7 *Englishmen* hang'd, and one *Irishman*, because he was taken in their Company.

*Anne Madefly, C. Kilkenny, p. 1.*

12 murdered at the *Graigue*, one of them (being a Woman great with Child) had her Belly ripp'd up, the Child falling out alive, and a Child of a Year and a half old hang'd. Another of them named *Robert Pyne* (being twice hang'd up) was cast into his Grave, where he sat up, saying, *Christ receive my Soul*, and so was buried quick.

*Joseph Wheeler Esq; Commit. Kilkenny, p. 5.*

An old Man hang'd, and afterwards dragg'd up and down till his Bowels fell out.

*Idem p. 5.*

*Christopher Morley* and 2 *English Boys* at *Castle-Comer* hang'd. Another had his Head clove, and before he was dead, hung on his Father's Tenter-books.

*Will. Parkinson, C. Kilkenny, p. 3.*  
*Jo. Watkinson, Clerk Com. Kilkenny, p. 2.*

About 60 more, Men, Women and Children, murdered at the *Graigue*; many of them buried alive. } *Jo. Maire, City Kilkenny, p. 3, 4.*



At *Balincolough*, within 4 Miles of *Ross*, April 1642. *John Stone* of the *Graigue*, his Son, his 2 Sons in Law, and his 2 Daughters, were hang'd; one of his Daughters, being great with Child, had her Belly ripped up, her Child taken forth, and such barbarous beastly Actions used to her, as are not fit to be mentioned.

*Owen Frankland*, of the City of *Dublin*.

In *Kilkenny*, *Richard Philips*, and 5 other Soldiers under *Capt. Farrall* (a Captain on His Majesty's Party) were (by the Command of the Lord *Mountgarret*) hang'd to Death at the end of an House, about *Easter*, 1642.

*The King's County.*

*Mrs. Jane Addis* of *Kilcourse* (after her going to *Mals*) murdered in her House in *Fox Country Com. Regis*, having a Child not a Quarter old; the Murderers putting the dead Woman's Breast into the Child's Mouth, bade it suck, *English Bastard*, and so left it.

*Margery King*, *King's County*, p. 1.  
*James Dowdall*, K.C. p. 3.  
*John Wild*, C. *Westmeath*, p. 1.  
*Thomas Fleetwood*, C. *Westmeath*, p. 5, 6.

*Arthur Scot* murder'd at *Lislooney*, having 20 Wounds given him: Another *Englishman* hang'd at the same place.

*Thomas Scot*, C. *Regis*, p. 2.

2 Men murder'd at *Philips-town*.

*James Dowdall*, K.C. p. 3.

7 murder'd at the *Birr*.

*Rich. Wilkinson*, K.C. p. 2.

*Thomas Horam* hang'd at *Philip's-town*.

*Hugh Robert*, K.C. p. 1.

*Henry Bigland*, and 11 more, hang'd and murdered about *Knocknemeis*.

*Rob. Bigland*, K.C.

A Woman, aged 80 Years, stripped naked in Frost and Snow, by 2 Daughters of *Rowry Coghlan* of *Fercall-wood*; before whose Door she died.

*Henry Ayliff*, K.C. p. 1.

*John Lurcan* murdered and chopp'd in pieces.

*Idem* p. 6.

4 *English* murdered at *Terence Coghlan's House* (*Kilkolgan*) about *December*, 1641.

*Tho. Le'Strange*, K.C. p. 5.

22 Widows, and several others, stripped naked, who covering themselves in a House with Straw, the Rebels fired the Straw, and threw it amongst them to burn them; and they had been burn'd had they not been rescued by others, who turn'd them out naked in Frost and Snow, so as many died, yea the Children died in their Mother's Arms.

*Magdalen Redmain*, K.C. p. 1.  
*Isabel Porter* alias *Bryan*, K.C. p. 1, 2.

Mr. *William Lifton* and Mr. *Thomas Fullerton*  
(Clerks) kept 2 Days without Meat or Drink,  
and then murdered near *Mannor Hamilton*, 24th of  
*January, 1641.* } *Andrew Adair, C. Mayo, p. 6.*

An *English* Child taken by the Heels, had its  
Brains dash't out against a Block of Timber. } *Andrew Adair, C. Mayo, p. 6.*

A Minister, his Wife and 4 Children, murdered } Anne Sherring, C. Tipperary.  
by Hugh Kenedy and his Followers near Limerick.

600 *English* murdered at *Gervagh*, by Sir *Phelim* } *Dr. Maxwell.*  
*O Neil.*

Many cruelly murdered at *Longford*, after Quarter promised.

*William Steel*, and 4 others, hang'd at a Wind-mill near to *Racleen*, till they were half dead, and then cut in pieces by the Rebels.

The Wife of *Henry Mead* hanged; the said *Henry* himself being placed in a Ring amongst the Rebels, each stabbing of him as he was forced to fly from side to side, and so continued till his Shoulder and Breast were cut in 2 with a Bill-hook.

*George Foster*, his Wife and Children, and the Wife of *John Bizell* murdered at *Ballinecorr*; one other drown'd; some Children there buried alive.

*Rich. Martin*, *C. Longford*, p. 1.  
*Elix. Trafford*, *C. Longford*, p. 2.  
*Isabel Allen*, *C. Longford*, p. 1.  
*John Sribbs*, *C. Longford*, p. 1.  
*Susanna Steel*, *C. Longford*, p. 2.  
*Susanna Steel*, *C. Longford*, p. 2.  
Eadem p. 3.

18 of the Lord Moore's Servants murder'd at Mellifont, by Col. Cole Mac Bryan, Mac Mahon and his Followers, who would not suffer them to be buried. } John Montgomery, C. Monaghan.



*The County of Mayo.*

- About 27 Protestants, besides Children, drown'd in the Bay or Harbour near Killala, by the Institution of the Fryars. } *Hen. Bringhurst, C. Mayo, p. 8.*
- 30 or 40 English (formerly turn'd Papists) drown'd in the Sea near Killala. } *John Goldsmith Clerk, p. 8.*
- A young Boy (Mr. Montgomery's Son) killed by one that had been his School-master; the Boy the while crying, *Good Master do not kill me, but whip me as much as you will.* A Man wounded and buried alive. A Minister murdered after he had gone to Mass: another hang'd near Ballyhen. } *Idem p.*
- At the Moyne alias Mogne, 59 Protestants stripped naked, and after barbarously murdered; some encrease the Number much. } *Tho. Hewet, C. Mayo, p. 6.  
Hen. Langford, C. Roscommon, p. 3.*
- William Gibb and his Wife (both very old) murder'd at the Moyne. } *John Shrewly Clerk, C. Sligo.*
- 120 Men, Women and Children, stripped naked, and after murder'd at Bellick alias Belleeke. } *Andr. Adaire Esq; C. Mayo, p. 4, 5.*
- George Buchanan mortally wounded, was near the Strade buried alive by Edmond O Maghery and his Followers. } *Thom. Hewet, C. Mayo, p. 6.*
- August 1643. Wife of John Gardiner of the Barony of Carrogh, having Leave, and a Convoy of 2 Irishmen, to visit her Children at Bellick, was by the said Convoy cruelly murdered. } *Idem p. 7.*
- At the Moyne, the Rebels forced one Simon Leper's Wife to kill her Husband, and then caused her Son to kill her, and then hang'd the Son. } *John Rutledge, Sir John Temple's Hist. p. 100.*

*The County of Meath.*

- Near Navan, the Son of James Wignall murder'd about Novemb. 1641. } *James Wignall, C. Meath, p. 1, 2.*
- Mrs. Heglin and her Daughter, with 2 Children, murder'd at Wilkins-town, by 2 Men hired thereto for 2 Barrels of Wheat; and Robert Robin murder'd near Sir William Hill's House. } *William Medcalf, C. Meath.  
James Pennicook, C. Meath, p. 2, 3.*
- Mr. John Ware murder'd at Moylagh. } *William Potter, p. 1, 2, 3.*
- 4 more hang'd at the Navan. } *Dennis Kelly, C. Meath, p. 1.*
- An English Woman (a Papist) murdered at Gerald Fitz-Gerald's House at Clonard. } *James Dowdall, K. C. p. 3.*

The Murder of *Thomas Pressick*, and others, at *Trim*.

See for that part of a Letter from Mr. Richard Tennison of *Trim*, Minister, April 13. 1674. to an honourable and right reverend Person. In the first Year of the late horrid Rebellion, &c. as in annexed Paper.

The County of Monaghan.

Many Protestants hanged at *Carrick-mac-cross*.

16 Protestants at once hanged at *Clounish*; several others there also hanged; and 16 Women and Children drowned in a Turf-pit.

The Deponent's Father and Son murdered.

*Richard Blaney* Esq; hanged.

Some murdered in *Monaghan*.

7 murdered in the *Fews*, Ensign *Lloyd* and others murdered, and one buried quick.

*John Hughes* and 24 murdered.

18 murdered.

17 Men, Women and Children, drown'd at *Ballyrofs*.

Many murdered, and 4 drowned.

Cornet *Clinton* and his Grand-child drowned; many others murdered.

Robert Brainthwait.  
Robert Boyle Clerk, p. 1.  
Jane Hughes } p. 2.  
Eliz. Williams }  
All of the County of Monaghan.  
Rob. Aldrich, p. 3. } C. Monaghan.  
James Gowen, p. 2. }  
Hencragh Beamond, p. 1. }  
Francis Winn, C. Fermanagh, p. 1.  
Eliz. Northop, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
Geo. Cottingham } C. Monaghan,  
Hen. Steel } p. 1.  
Bridget Leigh, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
Jo. Montgomery, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
Jane Hughes, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
John Martin, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
Eliz. Clerk, C. Monaghan, p. 1.  
Geo. Cottingham, C. Monaghan.  
Will. Holland, C. Monaghan, p. 2.

The Queen's County.

5 murdered, whereof one was an English Woman (turn'd to Mass) great with Child, who was shot. } John Carpenter, Queen's County, p. 2.

*John Nicholson*, and his Wife, murdered by *Florence Fitz-Patrick* and his Servants, on the Sabbath-Day; the first Deponent hardly escaping Death for burying them. *Elizabeth Baskerville* says, that Mrs. *Fitz-Patrick* blam'd the Murderers because they brought not Mrs. *Nicholson's* Fat or Grease, wherewith she might have made Candles.

Walter Dishcome,  
Emanuel Beale, } Q. C. p. 1.  
Thomas Berry, }  
John Berry, }  
Eliz. Baskerville, Q. C. p. 2.

*Thomas Keyes* (a Justice of Peace of the Queen's County) Esq; aged 66, and *Thomas Dubbleday*, hang'd near *Burrough's Castle*, and *Dubbleday* shot as he was hanging, both being first stripped naked, gored and pricked in several Parts of their Bodies.

Thom. Holt, Q. C. p. 1, 2, 3.  
Elinor Reges, Q. C. p. 1.  
Samuel Ring, Q. C. p. 2.



*Amy Mamphin's* Husband murdered, and she compelled to stand in his Blood, and she being stripped naked, was drawn by the Hair through Thorns, and after sent away. } *Amy Mamphin, Q. C. p. 1.*

An *English* Girl half hanged, and so buried. } *Joseph Wheeler Esq; C. Kilk. p. 2.*

6 *English* hanged by *Florence Fitz-Patrick*, after Quarter given 1641. } *Lieut. Gen. Gilbert, Q. C. p. 1.*

Near *Kilfeckell*, an *English* Man and his Wife, and 4 or 5 Children, hanged by Command of Sir *Morgan Kavanagh*, and Mr. *Robert Harpole*, all afterwards cast into one Hole, the youngest Child (not fully dead) putting up the Hand, and crying *Mammy, Mammy*, yet buried alive. } *William Parkinson Esq; C. Kilkenny, p. 4.*

*Mary Harding* put in the Stocks and whipt to Death, and her Husband starved to Death by *Florence Fitz-Patrick* and his Followers, after they had given him all their Goods on his Promise to relieve them and theirs. } *Joan Bidel of Montrah.*

*The County of Roscommon.*

16 *English* hanged at *Ballilegue* by *Oliver boy Fitz-Gerald* of *Ballilegue*. } *Edw. Pinson, C. Roscommon, p. 1.*

9 murdered at *Ballinacfad*, whereof 4 were Children, and one Woman great with Child, through whose Belly the Rebels thrust their Pikes as she was hanging, because (as they said) the Child should not live. } *Eliz. Holywell, C. Roscommon, p. 1.*

*John Price*, and several others, murder'd in *Athlone*. } *John Dedwell, C. Roscommon, p. 2.*

*William Stewart* had Collops cut off him being alive, Fire-Coals put into his Mouth, his Belly ript up, and his Entrails wrapt about his Neck and Wrists. } *Andr. Adaire Esq; C. Mayo, p. 6.*

*The County of Sligo.*

Mr. *Thomas Stewart* Merchant, and 37 Protestants, put into the Goal of *Sligo*, all except 2 or 3 murdered there the same Night, by divers breaking in upon them at Midnight; for Proof whereof, see the Examinations of } *Edward Braxton, C. Sligo, p. 1.*  
*Amy Hawksworth, C. Roscommon.*  
*Ralph Lambert, C. Gallway, p. 3.*  
*Hen. Langford* } *C. Rose. p. 1, 2, 3.*  
*Rob. Brown* }  
*James Brown* }

4 murdered that Day in the Streets of *Sligo*. } *Will. Welsh, C. Sligo, p. 3.*

*Elizabeth Beard* was killed in the River, by a Fryar's Man. } *John Harrison Esq; C. Sligo, p. 1.*  
*John Goldsmith Clerk, C. Mayo, p. 8.*  
*Jane Stewart, C. Sligo, p. 1. as her Examination before Sir Geo. Shurley.*

A Friar

A Fryar with some Soldiers, undertaking to conduct Mr. *Thomas Walker* a Minister, his Man, and 2 Gentlewomen, from *Roserk* to *Abbeyboyle*, the Fryar riding away, they fell into an Ambush laid for them, where Mr. *Walker* (being on his Knees at Prayer) they cleft his Skull to his Mouth, kill'd his Man, and stripped the Women, one of which was afterwards murdered at *Ballymoate*.

*John Shrawly Clerk, C. Sligo, p. 1, 2.*

45 Men, Women and Children, murdered and destroy'd near *Ballysekerry*.

*Idem p. 2.*

Mr. *William Ollifant* Clerk, stripped half naked at *Temple-house*, and after dragg'd with a Rope about his Neck at a Horse-heels up and down, because he would not turn *Papist*; another Minister at the same time murdered, 1641.

*Andrew Adaire, C. Mayo, p. 4.*

*Jane Brown, p. 7.*

*John Harrison Esq; p. 1.*

At *Ardneglas* and *Skreen*, about 30 Protestants, Men, Women and Children, murdered.

*Hen. Langford, C. Rose. p. 3.*

10 Men, Women and Children, buried alive near *Titemple* or *Temple-house*.

*Andr. Adaire Esq; C. Mayo, p. 4.*

In *Sligo*, the Rebels forced one *Lewis* the younger to kill his Father, and they hang'd the Son.

*John Rutledge, Sir John Temple's Hist. p. 100.*

### *The County of Tipperary.*

January 1641. 15 Men, Women and Children, Protestants, murdered in *Cashell*; and near *Cashell*, 3 or 4 Children murdered by a Convoy.

*Edw. Banks Clerk, p. 1, 2.*

24 English (after they had revolted to the Mass) murdered at the *Silver-mines*.

*Anne Sherring, C. Tipperary, p. 1.*

*Rich. Bourk, C. Fermanagh, p. 3.*

*John Powell, C. Tipperary, p. 1.*

*Will. Tims, C. Tipperary.*

*John Hooker* Gent. and Mr. *John Stuckley* and 6 more, murdered on Sir *Richard Everet's* Land; Mr. *Richard Walker*, and 10 more, hang'd at *Rathell*. *George Crawford*, and above 50 more, murdered. *Joyce*, a Maid of Mr. *Walker's*, buried alive; Mr. *Carr*, Mr. *Carter*, and some 18 more, hang'd and murdered near *Cashell*; Mr. *Dashwood* (to whom the Rebels gave Quarter and Convoy to *Mitchels-town*) by one *Prender-gast-Prender* murder'd on his own Land.

*Anne Long Widow, C. Tipperary, Examination.*



*The County of Tyrone.*

*Robert Bickerdick*, and his Wife, drown'd in the *Black Water*; *Thomas Carlisle* put to Death; *James Carlisle*, and his Wife also murderd; and so were about 97 more. } *Gertrude Carlisle, C. Tyrone, p. 2, 3.*

The Murder of Mr. *John Mather* and Mr. *Blyth* (both Clerks) in or near *Dungannon*, though Mr. *Blyth* had Sir *Phelim O Neil's* Protection; and 60 Families of the Town of *Dungannon* murdered. } *John Perkins Esq; C. Tyrone, p. 1. Anthony Stratford, C. Armagh, p. 1.*

Near 300 murdered in the Way to *Colrain*, by Direction from Sir *Phelim O Neil* and *Firlagh* his Brother. } *Idem Perkins, p. 6.*

In and about *Dungannon*, 316 murdered; between *Charlemont* and *Dungannon*, above 400 murdered; drown'd at and in the River of *Benburb* and *Blackwater* 206. } *Idem Stratford, p. 1.*

13 murdered one Morning by *Patrick mac Crew* of *Dungannon*; 2 young Rebels did murder in the County of *Tyrone* 140 Women and Children; the Wife of *Bryan Kelly* of *Loghgall* murdered 45 with her own Hands. } *Idem Stratford, p. 1.*

At a Mill-pool in the Parish of *Killamon*, were drown'd in one Day 300. } *Idem p. 2.*

18 *Scotch* Infants hang'd on Clothiers Tenter-hooks; and one young fat *Scotchman* murdered, and Candles made of his Grease; another *Scotchman's* Belly ript up, and the end of his Small-guts tied to a Tree, then he drawn about till his Guts were pulled out, that they might try (said they) whether a Dog's or a *Scotchman's* Guts were longest. } *Idem p. 2.*

*The County of Westmeath.*

In *Kilbeggan*, a Boy and 2 Women hang'd, one of them having a sucking Child, desired it might be buried with her, knowing it would suffer afterwards, but it was cast out and starved to Death. } *John Naghtin, C. Westmeath, p. 2.*

*William Sibthorp* Parish-clerk of *Mollingar* hang'd; *Edmund Dalton* and Mr. *Moorhead's* Son murdered. } *Thomas Fleetwood Clerk, C. Westmeath, p. 6, 7, 8.*

## The County of Wicklow.

Edward Snape, and 2 others, hanged (Nov. 1641.) } Thom. Hollway, C. Wicklow.  
in Knockrath-Park.

John the Son of William Leeson, stripped and } Will. Leeson } C. Wicklow, p. 1.  
hang'd at Balligarny, Nov. 1641. } Eliz. Leeson }

A young Child of (a Year and quarter old) the Deponent's taken from her Back, thrown and trodden upon, that it died, the Mother and 3 other Children stripped naked, so as the said Children died; this was done upon the Lands of Bordkillamore about the 11th of Novemb. 1641. } Anne Hill, C. Catherlagh, p. 1.

The Scene of which Murders was ever so deeply imprest on the English, that, though they were sufficiently inclined to be generous where they found the Irish resolute and gallant, yet they never took any considerable City, Fort or Castle, by Agreement, but it was constantly inserted (amongst the Articles) that the Benefit of whatever they allow'd, should not extend to any that had been Guilty of murdering the English, or adhering to them since the 23d of October, 1641. Nor to any Officer or Soldier that had taken away the Lives of any of the English, or others after Quarter given, or to such as sat in the first General Assembly or Council, or acted upon any Commissions or Powers derived from either; and that all (who commanded in the first Year of the Rebellion) should be liable to a Tryal at Law, for any Action committed since the 23d of Octob. 1641. But how far these Proviso's were observ'd, when His Majesty's gracious Declaration, the 30th of Novemb. 1660. (for the Settlement of each Interests) came in Force, is better understood by the Records of the Age, than to be descanted on now.

An Alphabet of the Counties wherein such Murders (as are here mentioned) were committed.

| Counties.      | fol.  | Counties.     | fol.  | Counties.      | fol.  |
|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|----------------|-------|
| <b>A</b> Ntrim | 57    | Galloway      | 63    | Mayo           | 67    |
| Armagh         | ibid. | Kerry         | ibid. | Meath          | ibid. |
| Catherlagh     | 59    | Kildare       | ibid. | Monaghan       | 68    |
| Cavan          | 60    | Kilkenny      | 64    | Queen's County | ibid. |
| Clare          | ibid. | King's County | 65    | Roscommon      | 69    |
| Cork           | ibid. | Leitrim       | 66    | Sligo          | ibid. |
| Donnegall      | ibid. | Limerick      | ibid. | Tipperary      | 70    |
| Down           | 61    | Londonderry   | ibid. | Tyrone         | 71    |
| Dublin         | ibid. | Longford      | ibid. | Westmeath      | ibid. |
| Fermanagh      | 62    | Lowth         | ibid. | Wicklow        | 72    |

F I N I S.